

Mexican rescue effort abandoned

MEXICO CITY (R) — Exhausted rescue workers on Sunday abandoned their attempt to save a schoolboy trapped in the ruins of his family's home since Mexico's earthquake 17 days ago, and bulldozers tumbled onto the site to clear the debris. Miners, foreign experts and paramedics had worked desperately for four days in the wreckage of the house where nine-year-old Luis Ramon Nafarrate, nicknamed Monchito, was believed to have survived for more than two weeks. Hopes that he could be pulled out alive evaporated Saturday night when the engineer in charge of the operation, Julian Aved, told reporters it was "completely improbable" that anyone remained alive under the mountains of rubble. Monchito's father wept openly on the shoulder of a doctor on hearing that two hours of tests with sonar and special microphones had yielded no signs of life under the rubble.

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Regent sends good wishes to Honecker

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a cable of good wishes to Mr. Eric Honecker, leader of East Germany's Communist Party, on the occasion of East Germany's National Day. In the cable, the Regent wished Mr. Honecker continued health and happiness, and progress and prosperity for the East German people. The Regent also received a cable of thanks from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh in reply to a congratulatory message he sent to President Abdullah Saleh on the occasion of North Yemen's Revolution Day.

Rifai briefs Cabinet on King's visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai on Sunday briefed the Cabinet on the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the United Nations in New York and the positive response the King's address drew from the U.N. General Assembly. Mr. Rifai also briefed the ministers on the King's contacts and discussions with President Reagan and senior U.S. administration officials.

Sudan authorities shorten curfew

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese authorities on Sunday shortened a night curfew in the capital by two hours, saying the security situation had improved. A statement broadcast in the name of city commissioner Kamal Abbas said the curfew, imposed on Sept. 28 after a suspected coup attempt, would now run from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. instead of 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Iraq reports new attack on Kharg

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes had carried out a destructive raid on Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island on Sunday. A military spokesman said the planes attacked the island at 5:10 p.m. (1410 GMT) and that all aircraft returned safely to base. The raid was Iraq's 22nd strike at its Gulf war enemy's main oil outlet since Aug. 15.

Gunmen wound Libyan businessman

ATHENS (R) — Two gunmen seriously wounded a Libyan businessman in an Athens suburb early Sunday, police said. Jusef Akella, 43, who has lived in Athens for about two years, was shot in the chest and stomach outside his house, they said.

Sri Lankan talks stalled

NEW DELHI (R) — Hopes of an early resumption of Sri Lankan peace talks dimmed on Sunday when Tamil groups said negotiations were impossible until the island's army ended ceasefire violations. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the groups told Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari at a meeting in New Delhi that until the lives of Tamils were safe there was no chance of talks resuming.

31 Palestinian martyrs laid to rest in Amman

Thousands of mourners bid farewell to victims of Israeli air raid in Tunis

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Thirty-one Palestinians killed in Tuesday's Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis were buried here Sunday in an emotional ceremony marked with pledges to continue the struggle for Palestinian rights and homeland.

The bodies of the 31, who were among at least 68 Palestinian and Tunisian victims of the Israeli raid, were flown here earlier on Sunday. The coffins, draped in the tricolor Palestinian flag, were received at Jueen Alia International Airport by Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The minister of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, senior PLO officials, including deputy military commander of the PLO Khalil Al Wazir and Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh and relatives and friends of the martyrs and a large crowd were also at the airport to receive the coffins.

Children and relatives of the dead, dressed in the traditional

Palestinian costume, olive fatigues and black and white chequered headresses, carried posters bearing the names of the martyrs and the Palestinian flag. Chanting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans, they received the coffins in an emotion-charged scene.

Families of the dead were shocked to note that only four of the wooden coffins bore the name of the bomb victim it contained. PLO officials said most of the bodies disintegrated before they could be retrieved from the rubble of the bombed PLO headquarters, making identification "impossible." The coffins containing the unidentified victims bore the marking "unidentified martyr."

The 31 coffins, decorated with wreaths, were taken in a convoy of

hundreds of vehicles from the airport to the Martyrs Cemetery in south of Amman. Vehicles adorned with posters proclaiming nationalist Palestinian slogans and a van airing Palestinian national songs were in the convoy. Some cars bore banners and placards calling for "revenge against Zionist and American killers."

Sheikh Saeh and Mr. Wazir, in brief speeches to the thousands of mourners gathered at the cemetery, paid tribute to the Palestinian martyrs. Speaking to the mourners, who effectively turned the funeral into an event to reaffirm the strong relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, Sheikh Saeh said the mass turnout at the cemetery "symbolised the Jordanian-Palestinian unity and enhanced the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves based on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO."

"The Israeli raid and other threats by the Zionist state to strike at Palestinian targets anywhere aim at forcing the Jordanian and Palestinian people to surrender," Sheikh Saeh said.

"We (Jordanians and Palestinians) will never surrender and will work jointly to achieve a just

(Continued on page 2)

Settlers set fire to Arab car, storm Kalkiliya refugee camp

Hani Al Hassan sees Palestinian uprising

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Armed Israeli settlers went on a rampage against Arabs and Arab-owned property in the occupied West Bank on Sunday as a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) attributed recent anti-Israeli violence in the occupied territories to a popular Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation.

Israeli settlers on Sunday set ablaze an Arab-owned car near the settlement of Beit Shemesh, west of Jerusalem, Israel, Radio said. The occupants of the car escaped unhurt and one of the assailants was arrested for questioning, the radio said.

In another attack on Arabs, armed settlers stormed the Kalkiliya refugee camp and smashed and set fire to a number of Arab-owned shops. The settlers also opened fire on Arab homes, reports said.

The settlers' violence took place one day after the discovery of the dead bodies of an Israeli couple near Jerusalem. The two had been

shot dead and Israeli authorities blamed the killings on Palestinian commandos.

The Israeli army launched a massive search for the assailants and arrested a number of Palestinians, according to reports reaching here.

The two dead Israelis went missing five days ago and an anonymous caller claimed responsibility for their kidnap and killing on behalf of the PLO's Force 17 commando unit.

On Sunday, the Israeli army imposed a ban on all Arabs travelling west of Jerusalem and said the ban would be lifted only after the assailants of the Israeli couple were arrested. The Israeli search and arrest campaign centred around the Bab Al Wad and Latroun areas, according to reports.

In Cairo, Hani Al Hassan, political advisor to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told reporters on Sunday: "There is no doubt there is a popular uprising in (Israeli) occupied territories."

"The strength of the PLO is that it has transferred the revolution from the organisation to the people."

Afghan rebels seek U.N. seat

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — The main alliance of Afghan rebels said Sunday it would send a delegation to the United Nations General Assembly to try to unseat the Soviet-backed Kabul government there.

Spokesman Gulbuddin Hekmatyar told a press conference the alliance, formed last May from two competing coalitions of guerrillas, would also seek official recognition from the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). "We hope friendly countries around the world will assist us in this regard," said Mr. Hekmatyar, reporting on a meeting of the alliance's supreme council last Wednesday.

Afghan exiles say the alliance was founded under pressure from the United States, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to give squabbling rebel parties a single voice to present their case in international organisations.

Rivalries between rebel groups, which range from monarchists to strict Islamic revolutionaries, have prevented the guerrillas forming a well-identified pressure group.

Iraqis stage massive rally against U.S. and Israel

BAGHDAD (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated on Sunday in Baghdad and other Iraqi towns to protest against the Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis last Tuesday.

Demonstrators in Baghdad chanted anti-American slogans and carried placards accusing the United States of being an accomplice in "a dirty crime" against the PLO.

One of the demonstrations featured effigies representing an American cowboy and Iran's leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Iraq charges Israel and the United States with supporting Iran in the Gulf war with Iraq.

Eyewitnesses said they did not notice any abnormal security precautions at the U.S. embassy in the Iraqi capital and no demonstrators approached the building.

The ruling Revolutionary Command Council and the Arab Baath Socialist Party on Saturday described the U.S. attitude towards the Israeli raid as vicious.

A joint statement issued by 20 mass organisations and trade unions on Sunday condemned the United States as "the reckless regime which prepared the tool for the Zionist enemy to execute the dirty crime that will not go without punishment."

Diplomats said the statement was the strongest condemnation of U.S. policy since Baghdad restored diplomatic relations with Washington late last year.

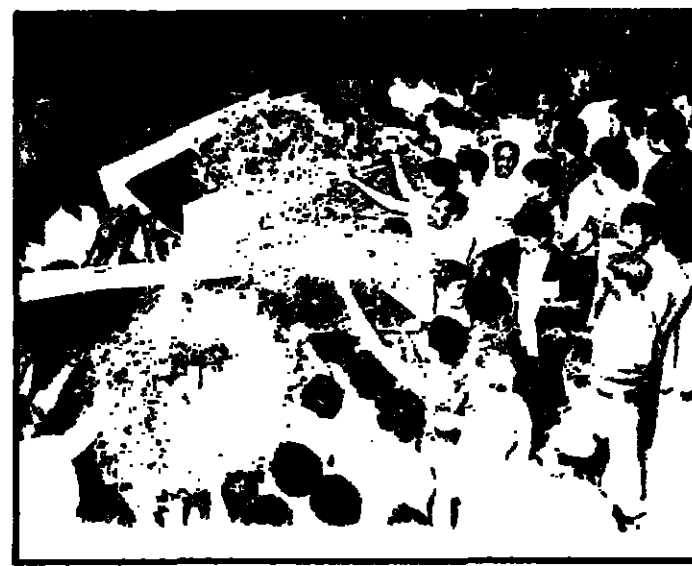
The demonstrations were the first in Iraq against the United States for several years.

Speaking to thousands of people in Saddam City 10 kilometres from the centre of Baghdad, Revolutionary Command Council member Hassan Ali said: "The raid was a crime of terror against our Arab Nation that shook the conscience of free and honest people in the whole world."

"It was a violent act of corruption added to the vicious crimes of Zionism against the national ambitions of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples."



The weeping Palestinian mother claps in unison with Palestinian national songs at the funeral Sunday of 31 Palestinians killed in last Tuesday's Israeli air attack on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis



as coffins bearing the bodies of the dead are taken to the Martyrs' Cemetery in Juwelsmeh near Amman (Petra photo)

Syrian troops enter Tripoli; no news on captive Soviets

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Syrian troops and tanks entered Tripoli on Sunday as warring militias handed over heavy weapons under a ceasefire ending three weeks of fighting.

"The situation is excellent," Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, told Reuters. "The armed men have withdrawn... no more excesses."

Four battalions of Syrian troops deployed in several areas of the port city when Muslim fundamentalists and rival leftists began handing over their big guns at Syrian-controlled depots.

Brig. Kanaan said the Syrians would take up positions throughout Tripoli. Eyewitnesses said, however, that by midday they had not penetrated the fundamentalists' bastion in the Abu Samra area, scene of some of the fiercest fighting.

Isolated groups of refugees, encouraged by the operation, have started returning to the city, where the fighting killed hundreds of people and uprooted an estimated half a million inhabitants.

The ceasefire apparently met the demands of kidnappers who promised they would free three Soviet hostages if attacks on the fundamentalists were halted.

Callers claiming to represent a fundamentalist group that kidnapped four Soviet officials and killed one of them in Beirut last week demanded an end to assaults by pro-Syrian-Soviet stooges, on the Tripoli fundamentalists as the price of their freedom.

But sources close to militia security units hunting for the hostages said on Sunday they were

following up theories that the abductions and killing might not have been related to the Tripoli fighting.

The sources declined to elaborate, but noted there had been no word from the kidnappers since a peace agreement in Damascus on Thursday apparently met their demand and ended the fighting the next day.

The Syrian deployment, accepted by Tripoli's Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) after heavy fighting with attacking leftist militias, appeared to eliminate any doubts that the pact would hold.

Militia security sources, however, said the abductions might merely have used the Tripoli fighting as an opportunity for a long-planned operation against Soviet interests in Lebanon.

Political analysts said the case might turn into a lengthy affair — like that of six Americans and four Frenchmen held by radicals for up to 19 months.

Shiite Muslim militia leader Nabih Berri on Saturday voiced doubts that the Soviet hostages were taken because of the Tripoli situation. He said the abductions and killing might be part of a bid to drive embassies from west Beirut.

Moscow is a close ally of Syria and also has relations with Syrian-backed Shiite and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias holding west Beirut and battling rival forces entrenched in the eastern sector.

"Islamic Jihad" (holy war), which claims responsibility for seizing the Americans and Frenchmen, announced the imminent "execution" of U.S. political off-

Arafat to call for summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted as saying on Sunday that he will call for an extraordinary Arab summit meeting in the wake of Tuesday's Israeli air raid on the PLO's headquarters in Tunis.

In an interview with Al Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi, Mr. Arafat said that the PLO was currently reviewing its position in the light of the raid, but it will pursue its efforts within the framework of the Jordan-PLO accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11.

In his interview with Al Itihad, Mr. Arafat also said he had documents proving Washington's collusion with Israel in Tuesday's air strike on PLO offices in Tunis.

He told Al Itihad that, according to these documents, the United States had provided Israel with satellite photographs of the Hammam Al Shatt suburb, in south Tunis, which was hit by Israeli warplanes in the attack.

"We have documents confirming the U.S.-Israeli collusion in the aggression... the United States knew all and what is called an Israeli hand is meaningless. We should not fall for this illusion..." Mr. Arafat said.

He added the PLO did not plan to move its headquarters from Tunis as a result of the raid. He said it had hit the peace process, but did not affect the Feb. 11 accord.

"The American-made rockets (which hit the PLO offices) have also struck the peace process, but they have nothing to do with the Jordanian-Palestinian accord," Mr. Arafat said.

Portuguese vote in crucial polls before EC entry

LISBON (R) — Portugal voted in a general election on Sunday, which could be crucial for its future after it joins the European Community (EC) in January.

A close battle was expected between the two major parties and former coalition partners, the Socialists and the Social Democrats.

Both support Portugal's entry with neighbouring Spain into the 10-nation community. But their alliance broke up last June when new Social Democratic leader Anibal Cavaco Silva, 46, condemned what he considered the too-harsh austerity policy of outgoing Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who now has his

Missing American feared kidnapped in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The U.S. embassy in Beirut said on Sunday it was investigating reports that an American who vanished in Lebanon last month might have been kidnapped.

A spokesman said Steven James Donahue disappeared while researching a book on drug trafficking.

The embassy had heard nothing from him, but it was understood he had telephoned his wife in the United States several times from a "place of detention," the spokesman said.

"We are investigating reports that he has been kidnapped," he added. "We understand Mr. Donahue was intending to write a book on the drug trade here."

The spokesman would not comment on Beirut press reports that Mr. Donahue was an official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and had been seized by "right-wing Christians."

But he said U.S. diplomats believed there was no link with the kidnapping of several Americans by the underground "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) group, which last week announced the "execution" of diplomat William Buckley, one of its six U.S. hostages.

"There have been no political claims made, no calls from groups claiming responsibility," for Mr. Donahue, the spokesman said.

Mr. Buckley was executed two months ago by Islamic Jihad in Lebanon although the group did not announce his death until this week, NBC news reported.

It quoted unnamed U.S. intelligence sources as saying Islamic Jihad had been waiting for an excuse to announce Mr. Buckley's death, and found it in Israel's bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.

A State Department spokesman, commenting on the report, said: "We continue to believe Buckley is alive. We have no new information that would confirm anything to the contrary."

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Egypt, Syria mark 1973 war in anti-Israeli mood

CAIRO AND DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Egypt and Syria on Sunday marked the 12th anniversary of their 1973 Middle East war with Israel — Cairo in an anti-Israeli mood following Tuesday's raid by Israel on PLO headquarters in Tunisia, and Damascus in an ever-defiant mood against Israel.

In Cairo, students from the universities of Cairo and Al Azhar, both traditional bastions of political dissent, demonstrated Saturday in protest against the Israeli attack and called on President Hosni Mubarak to expel the Israeli ambassador.

Nearly 500 lawyers and students Saturday night staged a noisy anti-Israeli rally outside the premises of the Bar Association. They called on Mubarak to break ties with Israel and reconsider Cairo's close ties with the United States.

Mr. Mubarak himself reacted angrily to the attack, describing it as a "horrible criminal act" and called off a new round of talks with Israel on a border dispute which had been due to take place in Cairo last week.

In another retaliatory move, Culture Minister Ahmad Helikal said an Israeli request to take part in Egypt's annual International Book Fair had been refused.

Mr. Mubarak has already scrapped celebrations marking the occasion, in mourning for victims of the Tunis raid.

Egypt's government-controlled press, meanwhile, gave wide coverage Sunday to articles by war veterans recollecting the storming on Oct. 6, 1973, of Israeli defence lines on the East Bank of the Suez Canal.

Friday's demonstrations prompted the government to deploy several hundred riot police to seal

off roads leading to Cairo University to prevent the protesters from marching on the nearby Israeli embassy.

"Get out of Egypt (Israeli Ambassador Moshe) Sasson," was among several anti-Israeli slogans they shouted.

The semi-official daily Al-Ahram, which often reflects government thinking, questioned Israel's desire for Middle East peace, saying it only wanted to usurp more territory.

"Peace to Israel is the unacceptable. If a comprehensive peace is achieved, it is likely to disintegrate and lose its identity," said Al-Ahram.

The weekly October magazine published a picture of Israeli troops held captive in Egypt during the 1973 war. "They were not one or two, there were hundreds of them... this is the magnitude of the 1973 war," wrote the October editor.

In Damascus, Syrian artillery boomed out a 21-gun salute and warplanes screamed over Damascus Saturday to commemorate the 1973 war.

Newspapers carried half-page pictures of President Hafez Al-Assad, dressed in military uniform, and banner headlines praised his decision to join the war in a bid to recover the Syrian Golan Heights, occupied by Israel since 1967.

Although Syrian forces were initially successful in the 18-day

battle, attacking from the Golan Heights as Egyptian forces moved against the Israeli-held Sinai peninsula, they were later stopped and at some places pushed back in a counterattack by the Israeli troops.

"The October War marked Syria's debut as a major power in the Arab World and President Assad's emergence as one of the most forceful Arab leaders this century," said the semi-official daily Tishreen, named for the Arabic month when the war began.

In a special edition printed on pink paper, the newspaper praised Syria as "the only Arab nation continuing the struggle for the principles of the October War."

"Prior to the 1973 liberation war, the Arab atmosphere was gloomy and fragile due to the 1967 setback," said the semi-official Syria Times.

"Owing to their unbelievable defeat in 1967, the Arab people felt humiliated and helpless. The liberation war provided cure for the injured Arab pride and the right deterrent for Israeli arrogance," it added.

Other newspapers used the occasion to attack Egypt for its subsequent rapprochement with Israel and a current proposal by Jordan to negotiate peace with Israel under international auspices.

"Egypt gave up the struggle, which is why it is such a weak nation. But Syria, through President Assad, has chosen to keep going by escalating the struggle against imperialism and Zionism," said the official daily Al-Thawra.

"We must continue working for economic and military power because this is the only way to confront the enemy," it said.

Cairo to try policeman for killing tourists

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Defence Minister Mohammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said Sunday a policeman who shot dead a group of Israeli tourists would face a court martial, as Cairo sought to play down the incident.

President Hosni Mubarak said the killing of four children, two women and a man in southern Sinai Saturday was a limited incident.

"This is a limited incident that can happen anywhere, carried out by an insane man," Mr. Mubarak told reporters.

He also said, during low-key celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1973 war with Israel, that Egypt remained committed to peace in the Middle East.

Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters the policeman, a member of the Central Security Forces, "will be court martialled and the court will decide whether he was insane or has done it deliberately."

He said the incident had no connection with "anything else," an apparent reference to Egypt's angry reaction to Israel's air raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis last Tuesday.

Marshal Abu Ghazala and Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Maguid Saturday night telephoned Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson and conveyed Egypt's condolences, officials said.

An Israeli embassy spokesman said the bodies of the dead tourists were sent to Israel late Saturday night.



"WE'LL NEVER SURRENDER": Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al-Sayid addresses mourners gathered at the Martyrs' Cemetery outside Amman on Sunday to attend the funeral of 31 Palestinians killed in last Tuesday's Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis.

Mubarak gains confidence after 4 years in power

By John Rogers
Rome

CAIRO — Hosni Mubarak appears to be gaining confidence, despite a lacklustre style, as he starts a fifth year as president of Egypt confronted by tough economic and political problems.

Egypt's controversial role as the only Arab country to have pledged peace with Israel continues to complicate diplomacy.

The economy is shaky, with foreign exchange earnings from oil and remittances by expatriate workers falling and imports rising. Tough action that economists say is needed could prove politically explosive.

A small and sometimes vocal Islamic fundamentalist movement has resurfaced over the past year.

These are issues which Mr. Mubarak inherited when he was lifted abruptly from obscurity as vice-president after President Anwar Sadat was shot dead by Muslim fundamentalists on Oct. 6, 1981.

Four years later, foreign diplomats and Egyptian analysts say, he is still working his way into the job.

He had two tough acts to follow. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died in 1970, was one of his era's towering Third World leaders. His successor, the mercurial Sadat, switched Egypt's superpower alignment from Moscow to Washington and presided over Arab victories against Israel in the October 1973 war.

Sadat thrived on controversy, and earned Egypt ostracism by signed other Arab states when he most a 1979 separate peace pact with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak, a war hero who

commanded Egypt's air force in the 1973 Sinai battles, has handled the presidency in a lower key.

He likes to deal with issues at one remove, working through advisers and technocrat ministers, says a government official.

His hallmark is caution. This, according to Mohammad Hassanin Heykal, one of Egypt's leading political writers, is due to his pilot's training and has led to lack of action.

"There is too much heating the engine without taking off," he says. "Let us hope there will be a takeoff."

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Heykal compared Egypt's three presidents in theatrical terms.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"With Nasser, there was a play and there was a script. Under Sadat there were theatrical effects but no script. No play. The problem now is that there is no script and no theatricalists also — so people are waiting and the stage is practically empty."

That may be changing, according to an experienced foreign ambassador, who says the 57-year-old Mubarak has begun to show real confidence in the last six months.

"In his first two years, he was very careful," the diplomat said. "Now, we are seeing a new Mubarak, gaining in confidence."

He sees the tone of Mubarak's rule so far as consolidation after a difficult start.

"The stage was not set to produce a leader," acknowledges Mr. Heykal. Because of the circumstances under which he became president, "he was obliged to



Hosni Mubarak

tackle the problem of security which cannot, by its nature, produce great initiatives."

Mr. Mubarak adopted "a policy of appeasement" to issues which did not produce solutions, he said.

But the president's supporters credit him with tackling tough economic problems by stealth. The government has, for instance, gradually and selectively raised prices this year to avoid a repetition of riots which followed an abrupt attempt by Sadat to end food subsidies in 1977.

They say he has been firm but not excessive in clamping down on demonstrations by fundamentalists calling for introduction of Sharia (Islamic Law).

Mr. Mubarak made a breakthrough in Arab affairs when Jordan restored diplomatic ties last year. He supports King Hussein's initiative aimed at eventual peace negotiations grouping Palestinians and Israelis at the same conference table.

Analysts say Mr. Mubarak has the potential to be an excellent president in the long run, although Egypt's problems have no easy answers.

Under the constitution, he can serve two more years and "may be re-elected for other successive terms."

Israel alarmed by weekend killings

TEL AVIV (R) — The killing of 10 Israeli civilians in three separate incidents has spread alarm in Israel and shaken the country's fragile relations with Egypt.

Three victims, whose bullet-riddled bodies were found over the weekend, were apparently killed by commandos, police said. The other seven were holidaymakers gunned down in a Red Sea resort across the border in Egyptian Sinai.

According to Egyptian au-

thorities they were shot by a policeman who ran amok. Israeli officials said they had no reason to doubt the account but there were demands for a full explanation from Cairo.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur told reporters the Egyptians had left wounded and dying Israelis lying in the sand for five hours before giving them medical attention.

"Things occurred which no government can accept," he said.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres consulted with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev on the upsurge in Palestinian commando attacks inside Israel and the occupied Arab West Bank.

An official statement said they decided "to augment and step up measures aimed at protection and thwarting attacks."

Despite an army crackdown, 16 Jews have been killed in the West Bank and Israel this year.

31 martyrs buried

(Continued from page 1)

and honourable peace," the PNC speaker told the mourners.

Sheikh Saad thanked Jordan and Tunisia for hosting the PLO and supporting the Palestinian struggle. He pledged that the PLO will "retaliate" for the Israeli attack and condemned the U.S. for supporting Israel.

"The American imperialists are continuing their support for Israel and opposing our legitimate rights," the PNC speaker said.

Addressing the mourners from a makeshift platform at the cemetery, Mr. Wazir also denounced the U.S. support for Israel and pledged to "the Palestinian fighters and families of the martyrs" that "the Palestinian struggle will continue until our legitimate rights are restored."

"We are and will remain true to our cause," Mr. Wazir vowed in a voice choked with emotion. The vow provoked shouts of "revolution until victory" from the mourners.

As the shouts died down, Mr.

Wazir recalled Israel's threats to strike at PLO targets in Tunisia, Jordan and elsewhere and said such threats were aimed at "crushing the will of the Palestinian people and liquidating the (Palestinian) cause."

The Israeli raid on Tunis was the "hysterical Israeli reaction to (Israel's) failure to achieve its goals of subjugating the Palestinian people and destroying the PLO," Mr. Wazir said.

The PLO deputy commander's address was welcomed with applause and continually drew renewed pledges of commitment to the Palestinian struggle from the mourners.

Following the PLO leader's address, 31 coffins were lowered into the graves.

A 13-year-old daughter of a martyr was seen soothing her mother and asking her to be "patient and brave."

A Palestinian official, who stood watching the scene with tear in his eyes, noted that the girl's father, like many other martyrs, had survived many previous battles with the Israelis.

Settlers attack Arabs in W. Bank

(Continued from page 1)

said in an interview with CBS Television made available to Reuters. Palestinian organisations "are going to pay much more heavily for their intention and for their action" against Israel Mr. Rabin said. "We are going to increase the damage we will inflict on them. It is a prolonged war."

Mr. Rabin said Israel regretted Washington's failure to veto a United Nations Security Council

Resolution condemning the Israeli air attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, but understood there were "other considerations."

"The main blame is on the U.N., which claims to be a peaceful organisation but does nothing against terrorism," he contended.

Mr. Rabin denied that Israel had informed Washington in advance about the Tunis attack, which was delayed until after Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and

King Hussein had completed talks in the United States with President Reagan.

"Israel did not notify anyone of the raid until two hours after our planes were on the way back," he said. The PLO has charged that the U.S. Sixth Fleet provided refuelling stops to the Israeli planes which carried out the raid.

In a separate interview on ABC Television, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres also criticised the U.S. failure to veto the Security Council Resolution.

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19:30 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:00 Programme Review
21:30 Arabic Film
22:00 News in Arabic
22:30 Film Continued

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18:00 Histories naturelles
18:30 Medicine d'aujourd'hui
19:00 News in French
19:30 Magazine Sportif
20:00 News in Hebrew
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21:30 Bergeuse
22:00 News in English
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of paintings by Hussein Madi at the Petra Art Gallery.
* An exhibition of paintings by Koussey Moussay at the Royal Cultural Centre.
* An exhibition of "Posters and Aviation" at the French Cultural Centre.

MUSIC WEEK

* The Jordanian musicians association week at 7:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CONCERT

* A violin and guitar concert by Australian musician Mervyn Abe (violin) and Timothy Kaine (guitar) at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FEATURE FILM

* "Against All Odds" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

VIDEO

* Portrait Jean Vilar at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267
American Centre .. 644371
French Cultural Centre .. 6361478
German Cultural Centre .. 637009
Goethe Institute .. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777
Haya Arts Centre .. 665195
Hussein Youth City .. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
Y.W.M.A. .. 664251
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111
University of Jordan Library .. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Maribah and Jaram (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY

Collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Luveldah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Leas Palestinian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 81541

French centre begins new cycle with aviation posters exhibit, film series

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The busy beehive of the French Cultural Centre in Amman is back in action this week with a new cycle of activities and a varied programme.

Among the activities this week is an exhibition entitled "L'Aviation et l'Aviation," posters and aviation. The exhibition, organized jointly by the French Cultural Centre and Air France, includes posters, videos and reproductions of old documents which highlight the history of French aviation.

The posters are the artistic works of French artist Roger Bezombes who created a magnificent series of posters to introduce the history of French aviation and to draw in a parallel way the development of aviation towards modernisation. The colourful, modern and artistic posters by Roger Bezombes depict the strong desires and exotic dreams of early aviators and encourage people to travel.

Along with the exhibition are videos and documents which vividly show the technological transformations in French aviation.

"New Wave" films

Another main activity at the centre this month is a series of films by French director Claude Shabrol. Claude Shabrol is one of the most notable of the "New Wave" productions which started in France after 1958, largely initiated by the famous French director Francois Truffaut and Jean Luc Godard. The principal elements characterising the new wave movement were the comparative youthfulness of the film-makers and performers and a deliberate amateurishness. The



Aviation poster by Roger Bezombes

"New Wave" directors favoured intellectual and stylistic abstractions and often employed intentionally disorienting editing techniques.

The programme includes seven productions by French director Shabrol which illustrate his works since his first production in 1958 until 1974 when he directed his last film "Noone is Complete". Throughout the month of October

the French Cultural Centre will present three of Shabrol's productions: "Le Beau Serge," "Les Cousins" and "Jue la Bete Meure."

During November the centre will also present four films by Shabrol. These films illustrate the works of Shabrol as he became more famous. Through these films, the director tries to depict the life of the bourgeoisie class in France.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves governorate decisions

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Sunday approving the government's recent administrative decisions concerning governorates and districts in Jordan. According to the decisions, the new governorates of Mafrak and Zarqa have been formed and a number of sub-districts were upgraded to districts.

Arab Child Day falls today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will mark Arab Child Day today with a recreational and cultural programme for Jordanian children from different governorates. The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has prepared a programme for 114 orphan children from institutions in Ma'an, Irbid and Amman. The children will be taken on visits to amusement parks, the Bird Garden and the Haya Arts Centre. They will also watch a play and be presented with gifts, according to a ministry spokesman.

Assad departs on visit to Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad left for Tunis Sunday upon an invitation from the Tunisian minister of culture. During the visit Dr. Assad will discuss means of bolstering Jordanian-Tunisian cultural and scientific cooperation. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali and Dr. Assad will take part in a meeting by the Tunisian Council of Culture on the role of literary men and writers in the Arab World, due to be held in Tunis this week.

Committee appeals for more aid to Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People Sunday announced that it will continue to receive financial and in-kind contributions for Sudan's drought and famine victims until the end of October. The committee, which has been set up to organise the collection of contributions for the Sudanese people, urged the public to send in their contributions as early as possible.

Haj Hassan receives Egyptian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Sunday discussed with Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbe scope of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of labour, social development and social security. Attending the meeting was the labour attaché at the Egyptian embassy in Amman.

Arab lawyers call general strike to protest Israeli raid on Tunis

JBA cables Arafat, condemns bombing of PLO headquarters

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Federation of Arab Lawyers has called for a general one-day strike on Oct. 10 to express condemnation for Israel's air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis.

The decision was taken at a general meeting of the federation's secretariat in Cairo during which participants discussed measures to be taken in view of the raid. A statement issued after the meeting said that the federation condemned the Israeli raid and the United States' unlimited support for the criminal actions of the Zionist enemy. The statement said that the federation adopted the following decisions:

- 1- To call on Arab lawyers everywhere in the Arab World to stage a one-day strike in expression of their denunciation of the Israeli aggression.
- 2- To urge all Arab unions of lawyers to stage marches on U.S. embassies in Arab capitals to present protest notes over Washington's collusion with the Zionist enemy.
- 3- To call on all unions to hold public rallies to expose the role of the United States in support of the Israeli enemy and to discuss ways for striking at American interests in the region and to form public committees for the defence of the Palestinian people.
- 4- The federation called on Arab governments to free all people imprisoned for their opinions.
- 5- The federation called on all Arab governments to forego their differences and to unify their resources to face Israel and the United States and it called on all warring factions in Lebanon to stop the bloodshed and to end all forms of fighting.

Representatives from Iraq, Sudan and Egypt were present at the meeting.

In Amman, the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) sent a cable to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat condemning the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The cable, signed by a large number of association members, said that the aggression increased lawyers' support for the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The cable voiced total support for resistance activities against the Zionist enemy in the occupied Arab territories and pledged to place lawyers' services at the disposal of the PLO to help its just struggle against the Zionist enemy for the liberation of Palestine.

Ministry expert prepares paper on bilharzia

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Health Ministry has prepared a working paper on bilharzia in Jordan which will be submitted to a special conference on bilharzia due to be held in Sudan between Oct. 12 and Oct. 24.

The working paper, prepared by Dr. Mohammad Rida Tawfiq, the head of the Malaria Department at the Ministry of Health, points out the various measures being taken in Jordan to combat the disease and to eliminate bilharzia snails in the King Talal and Kafra reservoirs. The snails are known to be the cause of bilharzia.

Health Ministry teams have discovered 14,216 bilharzia cases in Jordan since 1980 and all cases proved to be of non-Jordanian workers employed in the country, except for 27 local cases discovered towards the end of 1984 and early 1985, the working paper explains.

According to Dr. Tawfiq, the local bilharzia cases were discovered in places normally infested with bilharzia snails and were found in a number of Jordan Valley farms, notably near Southern Shuneh. He said that Health Ministry teams had dealt with the situation.

The Health Ministry, he added, maintains contacts with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other Arab countries to exchange information and expertise on ways to eliminate the bilharzia snails and methods to control the disease.

Municipality to accept high building fees in instalments

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality has announced that it will accept fees due on buildings and homes in the form of instalments to be spread over two or three years, provided that the fees exceed JD 10,000.

A statement issued Sunday said that persons required to pay fees from JD 10,000 and above can make a 25 per cent down payment when they obtain a licence for building and can spread payment of the remaining sum over 24 months if the amount is less than JD 50,000 or over three years if the

sum exceeds that figure.

Persons wishing to pay by instalment should provide a bank guarantee for the arrangement, the statement said. It also said that the mayor has the right, in certain cases, to apply these terms for building fees less than JD 10,000.

Before the statement was issued, the public were able to pay fees in instalments spread over 12 months after one third of the whole amount had been paid in a lump sum when the building licence was obtained.

Jordan participates in talks on Arab telecommunications

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a week-long conference held by the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) which is due to open here Monday.

Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail, who is leading Jordan's delegation to the conference, said that the participants will discuss the prospect of using the facilities of the Arab

Satellite Communications Organisation and the Arab satellite, Arabsat, for transmitting television programmes throughout the Arab region.

Topics to be taken up at the meetings are designed to bolster inter-Arab cooperation in telecommunications affairs and the conference will also discuss matters connected to the federation's activities and programmes, Mr. Ismail explained.

Chinese research team due in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from China's Institute of International Affairs is due here Monday on a visit expected to last several days. The delegation members will meet with government officials to discuss Middle East issues. They will also tour a number of institutions concerned with regional issues in order to study different aspects of the Middle East conflict.

Enigmatic changes at Tell Iktanu puzzle researchers

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN VALLEY — Ongoing analyses of an ancient village site at Tell Iktanu, in the Jordan Valley, is shedding new light on an enigmatic but much debated change in lifestyle in the area some 4,000 years ago, when urbanism seems to have given way to nomadic pastoralism at the end of the Early Bronze Age.

Tell Iktanu, located on the spur of the valley plateau in the first foothills of the Jordan Valley, is 15 kilometres north-east of the Dead Sea and some 500 metres south of the Wadi Hisban. It lies north of the modern road linking Amman with the Dead Sea, at an altitude of just under 100 metres below sea level. It was identified by several early travellers to the valley, but was only excavated by Mrs. Key Prag of the United Kingdom during a five-week season in the spring of 1966.

The site consists of two distinct parts, of which the most conspicuous is the unexcavated upper part. This is a 35-metre-high tell with the remains of an Iron Age fort on its flat summit, still surrounded by traces of a one-metre-thick fortification wall some 35 metres long on the north and south sides, 42 metres long on the east, and 20 metres long on the west. The Iron Age fort overlies earlier settlements from the Chalcolithic, Early Bronze and Middle Bronze ages. This upper part of Tell Iktanu has never been excavated, but was studied by several early visitors to the valley (Malcolm, Merrill, Conder and Glueck). W.F. Albright and Nelson Glueck both identified Tell Iktanu with

the biblical site of Beth-Haram.

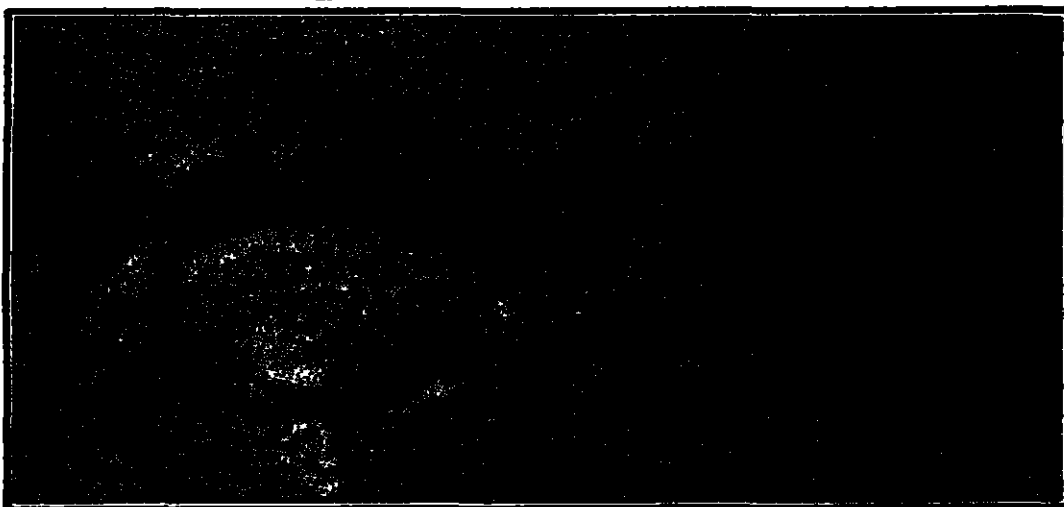
Transition period village

The second part of the tell, which Mrs. Prag excavated, is a lower spur that slopes down towards the valley floor, and which was inhabited during the last centuries of the 3rd millennium B.C. Tell Iktanu is particularly important because it is one of the few excavated sites in Jordan with building remains from this mysterious transition period between the Early Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age, roughly from 2350 B.C. to 2000 B.C. Scholars traditionally viewed this as a time of significant upheaval in Jordan/Palestine.

During the previous 1,000 years of the Early Bronze Age, walled towns had existed throughout the area. But for reasons unknown to us today, all the towns seem to have been abandoned around 2400-2350 B.C. For the next 300-400 years, the land of Jordan/Palestine seems to support few permanent towns. Instead, the archaeological record is full of cemeteries, evidence of a nomadic lifestyle such as many seasonal campsites, and what Mrs. Prag has called "relatively ephemeral occupation, perhaps lasting one, two or three generations rather than two or three centuries, sometimes lacking even traces of solid structures."

Invasion theory

One long popular theory propagated by Dame Kathleen Kenyon in the 1960's held that an invasion of hostile Amorites from the north-west around 2250 B.C. destroyed the Early Bronze Age towns, disrupted trade patterns



Rebuilt phase one remains at bottom of wall with typical phase two single course of stone on top of wall at Tell Iktanu.

with Egypt and other neighbouring powers, and forced the population to revert to a lifestyle of pastoral nomadism to survive.

Work at Tell Iktanu and other sites in Jordan, such as Khirbet Iskandar (on the Wadi Wala, south of Madaba) and Tell Hayyat in the north Jordan Valley, is forcing a major reconsideration of this Amorite invasion theory.

Tell Iktanu was a relatively large, and probably permanently settled, village that was inhabited during two periods in the EB/MB transition era. The first occupation phase seems to have been around 2300-2125 B.C., after which the site was abandoned for a short period of time that Mrs. Prag estimates at around 50 years at most. The former village was re-established around 2100 B.C., but lasted for only about two generations, or well under 100 years.

The excavations revealed an orderly, almost "planned" village of rectangular houses, with several rooms facing a large (15 x 12-metre) courtyard. Narrow (2.5-3-metre-wide), unpaved streets divided the village into rough "blocks". The houses of the earlier village, numbering around 160 houses, were built of Terre Pisee or mudbricks on a solid, half-metre-high base of carefully laid stones. All the houses were approximately the same size and quality, suggesting there was little if any social stratification amongst the inhabitants. The surviving stone bases were reused in the second village, but new walls were built on much poorer quality bases consisting of a single line of stone slabs. Traces of clay and straw daub may have come from the roofing materials.

Bone evidence

The bone evidence shows the Early Bronze Age inhabitants of Tell Iktanu kept sheep, goat, small cattle, and dogs, and hunted wild gazelle. Mrs. Prag suggests the flocks may have been kept at night in the large courtyards of the houses. She also found evidence that surplus animal bones left over after being cooked and eaten by humans were fed to the dogs. Little plant seed evidence was recovered at Tell Iktanu, but a pair of upper and lower limestone gri-

nding stones and long, well-polished sickle blades suggest small scale seasonal cultivation of cereals.

Hand-made pottery

The pottery from both phases of occupation was all hand made by skilled potters who produced large, thin-walled and evenly fired containers, as well as deep bowls, cooking pots, spouted vessels, jugs, lamps, large and small jars, cups, and holmouth jars. The typical EB IV pottery of the first village was red-slipped and burnished ware on a heavy and gritty fabric, or plain gritty ware.

The EB/MB pottery of the second phase of the village was mainly plain gritty ware that was clearly derived from the ceramic tradition of the earlier village. Both the types and technology of the pottery show strong continuity between the two phases of the village, as does the architecture of both phases.

There are four ancient cemeteries located to the south-east of Tell Iktanu; but as all the tombs were robbed in antiquity there was no funerary material to compare the burial practices and religious beliefs of the two villages. The strong cultural continuity between the two villages supports the view that while the same people continued to live in this area during the end of the Early Bronze Age and the start of the Middle Bronze Age, there were new cultural influences that were probably introduced by people migrating into the Jordan Valley from elsewhere. Mrs. Prag believes the "source of innovations" seen in the pottery towards the very end of the 3rd millennium BC must have come from pastoral nomads from the north-east who were new arrivals in the valley.

In her latest analysis, she stated in an article published earlier this year: "I would still modify the great invasion of nomadic Amorites to the successful infiltration of pastoralist-cultivators, who did not blot out the preceding population but were absorbed by it and contributed, by a process of nomadization, to the end of urban life; bringing not a complete new ceramic industry, but traceable innovations and some new burial customs."

No evidence of trade

There is no evidence at Tell Iktanu for trade with other people beyond the immediate vicinity, and neither are there any signs of a fortification wall or of any monumental architecture. The picture that emerges from the excavations and the surface studies is of a late 3rd millennium farming/herding village living in peace with its neighbours in the valley and the nearby hills.

As to the lifestyle of the people, Mrs. Prag feels that "a situation of considerable flexibility is indicated". Some people may have lived at the village throughout the year, growing cereals and raising animals, while others may have herded their animals away from the village for part of the year. The immediate environment, with hot, dry summers when little cultivation could have been carried out and a corresponding lack of food for animals, also favours a seasonal occupation of the site.

Why did they leave?

Why the villages of both phases came to an end is still a mystery. There is no sign of violent destruction by fire, earthquake or attack. When the inhabitants left, they may even have known they would not return, for they seem to have taken with them everything that was in good shape and small enough to carry. Or, she also postulates, the inhabitants may have simply blocked the doors of their houses, intending to return the following season; they left intact most of the heavy equipment in place, including grinding stones and large storage and water jars.

A change in climate, reduced water flows from the nearby wadi, a malaria or plague attack, or some other such major problem may have caused them to abandon the village the first time. Some of the same people may have come back a few generations later to rebuild their ancestral village, but were forced to abandon it again for some reason. The delicate environmental balance may have caused the abandonment of the village, for it would have been a difficult place in which to sustain a human and animal population after a series of dry years.



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Walls showing through the surface of the southern hill at Tell Iktanu.

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PET Scan: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Nuclear Medicine: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Radiation Therapy: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Surgery: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Internal Medicine: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Pediatrics: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Obstetrics and Gynecology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Ophthalmology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Otorhinolaryngology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Dermatology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Neurology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
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Psychiatry: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Psychology: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Social Work: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Nursing: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Physiotherapy: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Occupational Therapy: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Speech Therapy: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
Nutrition: **Dr. Nayef S. Zubi**
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Allon Plan receives academic stamp

By Dr. Nayef S. Zubi

IN THE fall 1985 issue of the U.S. quarterly Foreign Affairs, Amos Perlmutter, an Israeli scholar at the American University, Washington D.C., and an editor of the Journal of Strategic Studies proposed what he calls "a modified and updated version of a familiar concept known as Allon Plan, proposed by the late Yigal Allon, and refined with the mature wisdom of Moshe Dayan."

"Israel now stands," professor Perlmutter writes, "at another turning point, and the time has come for a new security doctrine, a strategy resting upon long-standing principles, but significantly modified to meet the circumstances of 1985 and beyond."

Starting with the premise that "the Palestinian problem is the most pressing issue facing Israel," which is "not just an Arab problem, nor just an international problem, but rather Israel's major strategic, political, and territorial problem," Perlmutter sees that the "focus of any future security for Israel must once again be the eastern front, the Jordan River and the solution to the Palestinian problem."

"My proposal" writes Perlmutter "is a unilateral withdrawal from the West Bank by the IDF (Israel Defence Forces) military organization and occupation administration. In its place would be the establishment of an autonomy area administered by the local Palestinian population. Finally, Israel would declare the Jordan River to be its security frontier."

In putting forward his proposal, Perlmutter calls for an incremental implementation, that would be started solely on "Israel's own initiative and for its own good reasons," and as such would not be inhibited by either the prospects of peace treaties with surrounding Arab States, or by the readiness to negotiate on the Arab side.

Perlmutter also identifies an area that encompasses "the Jerusalem concentric circle, Mount Hebron, the mountains of Samaria and the strategic strip from Beisan to the Dead Sea on the Jordan River," where "no political sovereignty or military power could be surrendered to the Palestinians."

"No government of Israel could survive a policy of total withdrawal or abandonment of these political and strategic strongholds," he adds further.

The theme of demilitarisation of the West Bank, is stressed in Perlmutter's proposal. "The first imperative for a successful Israeli withdrawal is an assured demilitarisation of the West Bank," he writes. "In fact, Israel must announce that a return of radical Palestinians to the territory would be an open declaration of war against Israel," he adds further. Then who will fill the security gap in the aftermath of an Israeli withdrawal? Perlmutter has a ready answer: "As the Israeli administration withdraws, the local Palestinian police structure already in existence could move in."

Needless to say that Perlmutter well recognises that a fragile unity government is not capable of carrying out such an unconventional, and provocative approach, that entails a contradiction to the "Greater Eretz Israel" ideology of the Likud, Labour's partner in the national unity government, and as such, Perlmutter announces that "the time may be approaching for post-Lebanon referendum" to which he sees the Labour as ill prepared. "In order to regain the confidence of the Israeli electorate," writes Perlmutter "the Labour Party must abandon elitism and pioneer arrogance and integrate the sephardim within its ranks of leadership. It must put an end to the neo-Menshevik and doctrinaire unionist practices that have alienated the younger generation."

The old Allon Plan, and the new one with the academic stamp, are conceptually indistinguishable. Perlmutter's claim that his proposal is "a considerable modified and updated version" of Allon Plan is not warranted. Allon's words in the "Foreign Affairs" of 1976, are those of Perlmutter's in the "Foreign Affairs" of 1985. The implications of Perlmutter's proposal is even worse, since it is safe to assume that he takes the facts on the ground as given data, and this would mean that the 700 square kilometres of the security zone, and the minor border modifications along the 1949 armistice lines, perceived under Allon Plan, would be now substituted by a *de facto* annexation and confiscation of 52 per cent of the West Bank, and by the presence of over 70,000 Jewish settlers, and by what amounts to an irreversible unilateral action on the part of Israel regarding Jerusalem and its environs. All that is just the price Israel is demanding for its security!

The old Allon Plan, and the new one with the academic stamp, conceal annexation under Israel's claim to security. Just compare Allon's words of 1976 with those of Perlmutter in 1985. In 1976 Allon wrote: "Let me stress that defensible borders are vital to Israel not out of any desire to annex territories per se, not out of a desire for territorial expansion, and not out of historical and ideological motivation. Israel can

compromise on territory but it cannot afford to do so on security." In 1985, Perlmutter writes: "Nevertheless, Israel could abandon the Begin-Sharon commitment to the political and territorial annexation of the West Bank. The territory in question must be considered on strategic and pragmatic grounds. The ideology of the land of Israel must die a national, and hopefully a natural death. Conversely, the Palestinians themselves must abandon the notion that the U.S., their Arab brethren or their military power could persuade Israel to abandon its strategic requirements along the Jordan River."

The report communicated by the Reagan's administration to the Congress last July makes no secret of Israel's military supremacy. It casts no doubt in regard to Israel's "qualitative" military edge over any combination of Arab adversaries. The question then, if not on territorial expansion grounds, how one would justify that the price tag, Perlmutter wants the Palestinians to pay for Israel's security, has risen from relinquishing 20 per cent of the West Bank under Allon's Plan, to abandoning their claim to more than 90 per cent of Palestine.

Security after all, is not the lone

and exclusive privilege of Israel. We also have an inalienable right to it!

The autonomy plan, whether presented at the negotiating table as the maximal concession Israel is ready to make, or whether unilaterally implemented, as Perlmutter suggests, is an empty shell void of content. The "take it or leave it" choice is no choice at all. Any solution that neglects the core of the problem, namely: The inalienable right of the Palestinian people to choose their own destiny; that is their right to self-determination, is a quick fix of the problem, and a short run fix at that. The words of I.F. Stone, a famous American commentator, sums it all: "How we can talk of human rights and ignore them for the Palestinian Arabs? How can Israel talk of Jewish right to a homeland and deny one to the Palestinians? How can there be peace without some measure of justice? ... all else becomes negotiable if the principle of self-determination is recognised."

Nayef S. Zubi is a Ph.D graduate in Business Administration. He is also a Masters graduate from University of Southern California (USC) School of Engineering. Dr. Zubi teaches Business Finance and Economics at USC.

Egypt ready for challenge

ON THE 12th anniversary of the 1973 October war, Egyptians rose in force to reassert their true Arab identity and to make clear to the Israelis their total condemnation of all acts of aggression and threats against other Arab states and the Palestinian people.

Egypt's opposition to Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is not new. But even the cold peace that has followed the Camp David accords between the two countries may not exist for much longer if Israel persists in using it as a cover to its policy of aggression against the rest of the Arabs.

The vile raid against the Tunis headquarters of the PLO has provoked an angry Egyptian reaction, both on the popular and official levels.

In Cairo on Friday, hundreds of Egyptians massed at Cairo University — only a hundred metres away from the largely boycotted, heavily guarded Israeli embassy — to protest the air attack against Tunis and to demand the immediate expulsion of the Israeli ambassador. The demonstration, apparently a true reflection of every Egyptian's feeling of disgust and anger at the Israeli action, took place as the minister of culture turned down an Israeli request to take part in next January's Cairo Book Fair and soon after the government called off talks with Israel on the Tabu question. Meanwhile the incident in which an Egyptian soldier shot dead seven Israeli tourists may have not been connected with this atmosphere but at the same time it happened within it, and it cannot be totally ruled out that the news and pictures of the death and destruction that Israeli planes wrought on Tunis and Palestinian last Tuesday made this soldier lose his mind and kill the seven Israelis.

While President Mubarak and his government continue to pursue their peace strategy with Israel, Israelis nevertheless should know that there is a limit to what Egypt can take from them in the way of acts of aggression and threats against the rest of the Arab World. Neither Israel nor the U.S. nor any other country can deny Egypt its profound concern, indeed keenness, to establish comprehensive peace in the region based on justice and right. But Cairo, for its part, should express even in clearer terms its readiness to take more punitive measures against Israel if it will not refrain from its threats and acts of terror against the Arabs.

It is of utmost importance for Egypt, in this regard, to declare publicly and unequivocally that the price which Israel would have to pay for any further act of aggression is its embassy and flag in Cairo itself.

Yitzhak Rabin was yesterday repeating his threat to hit the PLO in Amman. President Mubarak should tell him that it would be the end of his peace with Egypt should he decide to carry out such a threat. In such an eventuality, the price will be much more costly for Israel, as Egypt would then be entitled to resume its leadership of the Arab World.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab solidarity needed

THE UNITED STATES did not resort to the veto at the U.N. Security Council to kill a resolution condemning Israel's air raid on Tunis because it cannot go on disregarding world public opinion for ever.

The resolution of condemnation proves that the world community can achieve an action of some kind. It is the task of the Arab countries now to show solidarity, to unify their steps and their endeavours on the international arena in order to enhance world support for the Palestinian people's cause.

There can be no alternative for solidarity among Arab states, something that can only be achieved at a summit meeting. There is no substitute for joint action to win further world support for Arab causes and Arab initiatives to achieve a just peace.

The condemnation of the Israeli raid on the part of the Arab nation and the world at large was instrumental in arriving at the favourable resolution at the security council.

Jordan has played a key role in this respect by showing its displeasure at Washington's initial reaction, and later, persuading the American administration not to veto the draft resolution. But the resolution in itself does not provide a guarantee against further aggressions. Such guarantee can only come through Arab solidarity and Arab joint action.

Al Dustour: Egyptians denounce Israel

ON THE EVE of the 12th anniversary of the October war, the Egyptian people rose in force to reject Israel's treaty with Egypt and to strongly condemn the Israeli raid on Tunis. Egyptians burnt the Israeli flag. They shouted anti-Israeli slogans and demonstrated in the streets of Cairo and other cities in expression of their real feelings and their national belonging.

All democratic forces and political parties in Egypt demonstrated their protest against Israeli presence. They were backed in their action by all the Egyptian organisations and institutions.

On the eve of the 12th anniversary of the October war, the Egyptian people rose to show their belonging to the Arab nation and to show their support for the Arab people of Tunisia and Palestine.

The Egyptian people also showed indignation in the face of weakness in the ranks of Arab countries as they displayed resentment, anger and outrage against the barbaric raid on their brethren in Tunis.

The rising of the people in Egypt represents a light in a long dark tunnel of desperation, weakness and frustration that had prevailed in the Arab World, following the signing of the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

We voice our pride in the October war and its results and also in the people of Egypt who are renewing their allegiance to the Arab nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Another U.N. resolution

THE CONDEMNATION by the U.N. Security Council of Israel's raid on Tunis represents a success for all peace-loving nations and a victory of justice over aggression. This resolution was a success for Tunisia backed by all Arabs.

It is indeed a rare occasion where the whole world stands firm in the face of Israel's aggressions and condemns its raid. The raid was of course designed to thwart all peace efforts.

The resolution was a slap on the face of the aggressors and a boost for unified international action in the face of acts of terrorism and aggression.

At this time when the world is supporting justice over aggression it is time also for the Arabs to show solidarity and to unify their action in the face of future Israeli raids and for persuading the United States to adopt a more balanced attitude toward the region's issues.

Settlers demand Al Fajr closure

COMPLETE WITH police and borderguard protection, right-wing Israeli settlers demonstrated in front of the offices of Arabic Al Fajr in West Jerusalem, September 11. The settlers were demanding the newspaper's closure.

Six settlers carrying placards in Hebrew and English reading "Al-Fajr — Al Killer", "The Killers Kill the Government Sleeps" and "Al-Fajr is the Mouthpiece of the Killers" stood across the street from the newspaper's office on Nablus Road. The Israeli police gave permission to two of the settlers to gather there. The settlers left on their own after 40 minutes.

Azmi Abu Gharbiyya, an Al Fajr journalist, said that this is not the first time Al Fajr has been subjected to such inciting action. "I wonder whether the Israeli authorities would allow us to demonstrate in front of an Israeli paper under police escort," he added.

In the past, settlers have threatened several times through letters sent to Al Fajr and through public statements to break into Al Fajr's office in order to silence it.

Two months ago, unknown vandals broke into the paper's offices after midnight and damaged some furniture and equipment, including an expensive telex machine.

Two other attacks occurred in the past. In the first, a molotov cocktail was thrown at the offices two years ago causing minimal damage. In the second, a bomb was placed at the paper's entrance in 1981, but it didn't explode.

Abu Gharbiyya told Al Fajr, "we will not succumb to the threats of the racist settlers and the paper will continue to convey the message of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories."

The Arab journalists' Association in the occupied territories issued a statement condemning the demonstration. The statement also called on Arab journalists to be alert to foil any possible attacks on them and their institutions — Al Fajr, Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly.

Israel shuts Al Manar Press Office

THE Jerusalem-based Al Manar Press Office was ordered closed for six months by Israeli occupation authorities on September 9. No specific reason was given.

Sources reported that at 1:00 p.m. September 9, eight Israeli officers broke into the office on the third floor of Al Nuzha building. They conducted a thorough search for an hour. They then confiscated all press documents, newsletters, local newspapers and translated materials from the Hebrew press found in the office. The press office owner, Ribhi Shweiki, said he was given the order which was signed by the acting officer O/C central command who wrote that this step was taken in accordance with emergency regulations to "maintain public peace."

The Israeli news media quoted Israeli authorities as claiming that the office was serving the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist faction of the PLO. Shweiki strongly denied this, however, and told Al Fajr that the office, which was opened earlier this year has been operating on a purely journalistic basis. He said the office collects news and does translations for local and foreign press and news agencies. "The Israeli occupation authorities," said Shweiki, "always prepare false pretexts for their repressive and undemocratic measures." He told Al Fajr that he intends to take the case to the Israeli High Court.

In response to this measure, the Arab Journalists Association issued a statement condemning the closure. It said that this step "which comes in the framework of the recent Israeli suppressive campaigns in the occupied territories constitutes continued gross violation of freedom of expression."

This is the third time Israeli authorities have permanently closed a journalistic institution in the occupied territories. In 1982, Al Fajr Press Office and the bi-weekly Al Shira magazine were permanently closed — Al Fajr, Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly.

Indonesia's generals under threat from left and right

By Peter Millership

Two decades later his government still executes Communists for their part in the coup although the main threat to stability in the world's fifth-biggest nation no longer comes from the left but from Islamic extremism.

Indonesian generals say publicly that threats to President Suharto's military-backed government come from the extreme left and the extreme right — taken to mean radical Islam.

But senior officers say privately that organised Marxism is dead in Indonesia and the government's main challenge now is sharp criticism from Islamic radicals of rampant corruption and the yawning gap between rich and poor.

While no one expects the emergence of an Indonesian Ayatollah Khomeini, religious radicals in the world's largest Muslim nation still cherish the dream of an Islamic state.

"To many poor Indonesians, the puritanism of Islam gives them hope for a fairer future and an end to glaring economic inequality," one Western diplomat said.

While Indonesia's oil wealth and successful agriculture programmes have boosted living standards for its 160 million people since Suharto came to power, diplomats say a world oil price slump could bring widespread unemployment and discontent.

Under such conditions Islam could again serve as a rallying point for opposition, as it was under centuries of Dutch rule.

Forty years after independence, Suharto is trying Muslim extremists for subversion. At least one has been executed this year for the storming of a police station to steal weapons to wage war on the government.

The government clampdown follows a riot at the rundown port of Tanjung Priok in Jakarta a year ago when troops clashed with extremist Islamic rioters after anti-government sermons. At least 30 people died and scores were injured.

The dangers of militant Islamic extremism were starkly evident in a wave of anti-government bombings and fires which followed in protest against the army's handling of the riot.

But diplomats do not foresee an Iranian-style Islamic revolution in Indonesia.

Indonesians practice a relaxed form of Sunni Islam. Their main Muslim groupings such as the Nahdlatul Ulama (Muslim Scholars' League) and the educational group Muhammadiyah, are tolerant in outlook and have close official links and a stake in political stability.

Nevertheless Muslim leaders say they fear that extremists, lacking mass support and legitimate channels to voice grievances, could turn to violence, triggering a fiercer official backlash.

Although there remains extremist pressure for an Islamic state, most diplomats say the only power base strong enough to topple the government is the military which is at present firmly under Suharto's control.

Four retired generals, a former prime minister and two other ex-ministers are due to be tried for alleged involvement in the bombings and related unrest.

More than 1.5 million ex-Communists are to be checked before general elections in two years time to see if they will be allowed to vote. Strict rules forbid former Communists from being teachers, journalists or politicians.

Army officers say the Communist Party has been wiped out but often still harbour suspicions that it might be revived.



The West considers Soviet proposals as tactical with 'few concessions'

By Charles Bremner

PARIS — New proposals from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev represent a shift in Moscow's approach to arms control but contain few concessions to key Western concerns, according to Western diplomats.

Gorbachev's offer for a deal that would halve U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear arsenals, marks the first time Moscow has proposed big cuts in existing weapons levels. The offer presupposes U.S. agreement to ban space arms.

The most novel of Gorbachev's proposals was an offer to France and Britain to start direct negotiations with the Soviets to fix levels in their respective medium-range nuclear forces.

Commentators saw Gorbachev's package, revealed in a speech in Paris on Thursday, as at least partly aimed at increasing pressure on Washington to drop its "Star Wars" plans for a space-based missile defence system ahead of next month's U.S.-Soviet summit.

Diplomats added that the package was clearly presented in a way that would reinforce the Soviet leader's drive to woo West European opinion.

"They have switched from threatening the Europeans with missiles to flattering them," one NATO diplomat said.

Western officials said that while both ideas contained elements for discussion, the main sticking point for the West would be the question of defining the categories of weapons, officials said.

Gorbachev defined strategic offensive weapons as those capable of striking the other superpower. This would include U.S. Pershing and Cruise missiles stationed in West Europe.

Washington considers the term to apply only to intercontinental range missiles and bombers.

NATO says the U.S. missiles were stationed from late 1983 in Europe to balance Soviet SS-20 medium-range rockets. Under Gorbachev's offer, these would now be balanced against the independent nuclear forces of Britain and France.

The last attempt to reach a U.S.-Soviet agreement on European missiles collapsed in 1983 after Moscow insisted and Washington refused to include British and French weapons.

Diplomats said Moscow must have been aware London and Paris would resist the idea of separate talks, which Gorbachev said was aimed at a rapid breakthrough in the third branch of three-tier U.S.-Soviet talks that started in Geneva in March.

The other areas are space arms and strategic weapons. The intermediate range (INF) talks have been marking time while Moscow has insisted on Washington dropping its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

President Francois Mitterrand, speaking at a press conference alongside Gorbachev, on Thursday flatly rejected the idea of direct negotiations on France's nuclear force and Britain said it would only do so if the superpowers agreed on major cuts first.

Smiling at Mitterrand's statement, Gorbachev said he would not have expected acceptance so soon.

Diplomats said there was much in Gorbachev's offer to tempt public opinion in Europe. In particular his statement that SS-20s were being dismantled for the first time.

He said there were now only 243 on standby to hit West Europe, the same level as before Moscow announced measures to counter the Cruise and Pershing-2 deployment in June 1984.

The statement appeared aimed at the Netherlands, which is to decide in November whether to deploy U.S. Cruise missiles. The Dutch parliament voted to install the weapons if Moscow raised its total number of SS-20s this year.

On the strategic side, diplomats said Moscow would have to reveal more of its ideas of the weapons it proposed to cut before assessing the prospects of agreement.

The two countries last agreed to limit strategic arms in 1979, when the SALT-2 treaty was signed but never ratified by the United States.

Gorbachev also made no mention of a requirement, reported to have been made at the Geneva arms talks, for neither side to deploy new systems.

This could penalise the American MX and Midetman systems while leaving the Soviet SS-24 and 25 missiles untouched, they said.

On the central issue of SDI — called defensive by the Americans and a first strike system by the Soviets — Gorbachev omitted any specific call for a ban on research.

This was in keeping with recent Kremlin statements, which have softened an earlier insistence that research be prohibited.

Amplifying Gorbachev's remarks, arms negotiator Yuli Kvitsinsky said basic research could be allowed.

President Reagan maintains that SDI, which is aimed at devising a space-based shield to shoot down enemy missiles, is for the time being only a research programme.

However Soviet officials say SDI has already gone beyond the stage of what they consider basic research.

LETTERS

In search of truth

To the Editor:

I AM a 21 year old American college student. I try to remain aware of politics and events in our world, and most of all in the Middle East. But newspapers and television do not give a personal view, or tell about every day life in the Mideast.

That is why I would like to correspond with someone there. Could you please help me by printing my name and address in your paper in the pen pal section?

—Scott Williams
9389 w. Weaver Drive
Littleton, Colorado
80123 USA.

Good Grief! Charlie Brown is 35

NEW YORK — He doesn't look a day over 10, but Charlie Brown and the rest of the "Peanuts" gang celebrated their 35th birthday last week.

"Peanuts," which sprang from the fertile mind of Charles M. Schulz when he was 27 years old, has generated 30 television specials, four movies, two Broadway plays and countless merchandise. The collected strips have sold more than 300 million copies in book form. In a recent interview with Leonard Maltin of "Entertainment Tonight," Schulz, 62, reflected on the evolution and longevity of his "Peanuts" comic strip. Excerpts:

Maltin: Do you feel that your whole life has been pretty much tied to this medium?

Schulz: Yes, I sometimes say that I'm not sure that it is a very great ambition, but my dad and I enjoyed the funny papers. My mother used to say, "How could you sit there and laugh at something out loud? I don't understand that!"

Maltin: Did you ever have any wavering of thought about what you were going to do with your life?

Schulz: I had a few doubts that I wasn't able to do it. Right after high school I sent an application to Walt Disney and got turned down flatly, but that didn't discourage me. I used to see how good some of the cartoonists were and I used

to sit at home in my bedroom and draw comic strip after comic strip.

But I think I've always been obsessed by the medium. It's a strange medium because it isn't given much glory in our society. It's still regarded as one notch below burlesque. I'm afraid. And so, you have to be very careful to judge the compliments that you get when people say how good something is that you're doing.

Maltin: Are you the kind of person who believes that if you want to get a job done right, you've got to do it yourself?

Schulz: No, and I'm not sure that I'm the person that probably can even draw this strip the best. There are other people who can draw much better than I can but I think I have a certain feel for this. I think I may not be the best comic strip artist that has ever lived, but I bet I know more about drawing comic strips than anybody who has ever been in this business. I have a feel for this rather insignificant business.

Maltin: There was a time when everything was very detailed in a comic strip, particularly the serious ones, but even some of the funny ones. When you came along with "Peanuts," you simplified all that.

Schulz: Well, for one thing I wanted to get the reader right down on the level of the characters. We never use camera angles

so that we're looking down on the kids. There has to be a consistency here and I think there is a consistency in the style of the caricature all the way through. The ears are caricatured to the same extent that the nose and eyes and fingers and everything is. Now, I think warmth is very, very important. Cartoon characters should have warmth.

Maltin: What about the actual style or format? Has any of that changed over the years?

Schulz: It's difficult to tell until I look at some of the reprint books and then I see that, gee, I could have drawn that better. You don't notice it when you're drawing day after day. The characters do change. They get smaller, they get taller and they shrink and then you find a reprint book coming out a year or two later and then you think, Charlie Brown is getting a little too tall, or Snoopy's stomach isn't quite drawn the way it should.

Now, what is interesting is that as you become better at something you no longer can draw it. I think of Snoopy lying on the doghouse and the way I did the drawing at that time. Now that I've learned how to draw it better I find it doesn't work anymore.

Maltin: What character has changed the most in your eye?

Schulz: Snoopy! Snoopy started off as simply a cute little dog, a cute little puppy and then he grew to a very grossly caricatured dog

with a long neck and I can't believe I drew him that way in those days. If the syndicate had any sense, they would have called me up and said, "You're fired. We hate the way you're drawing." But I have to keep going back to warmth. There was harshness to some of the things that I was drawing at a certain time.

Maltin: How do you keep your enthusiasm working on a strip day to day?

Schulz: Yeah, sometimes it's not that fascinating. Some Sunday pages, when you think of the idea you know it's just going to be plain hard work. And others you can hardly wait to draw it because it's going to be so much fun — especially if there's a lot of action and a lot of wild expression and things like that. Then it's fun to do. But if it's going to be Schroeder playing the piano with Lucy leaning on it for 12 panels, that's just plain hard work.

Maltin: I know you get a ton of mail.

Schulz: I received a letter from a young girl last year who said she thought it was time for Lucy to stop pulling away the football from Charlie Brown and that it was kind of cruel. Now, she may be right. As the years go on, you look at things a little bit differently. I mellowed considerably. I'm not as sarcastic as I used to be and the characters in the strip aren't as sarcastic.

Maltin: Do you feel that you are consciously trying to do a moralistic comic strip?

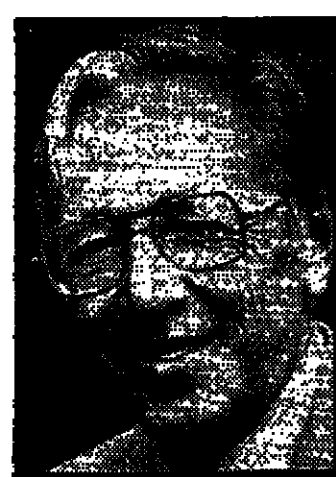
Schulz: It is pretty decent humor. Everything that we have done has been pretty decent. Maybe it sounds prudish but I don't think there is anything wrong with being prudish and I don't see anything wrong with being nice.

Maltin: Have you ever caught yourself consciously changing something about the characters?

Schulz: I suppose the most conscious thing would be trying to tone Lucy down so she is not as mean as she might have been. I've eliminated characters because they just didn't work. I discovered that I really didn't draw just a very good cat. Also, the introduction of certain characters spoil the other characters. I introduced another brother for Snoopy a couple of years ago simply because I thought the name Marbles was a great name for a dog who would be spotted, but I discovered having another dog in the strip took the uniqueness away from Snoopy. It destroyed the little relationship between him and the kids.

Maltin: In 35 years time have you ever thought about really shaking up some of the conventions that you yourself have developed? Have you ever thought about not having Charlie Brown be a loser at a certain point?

Schulz: That would be the worst mistake you could make. It would be like Li'l Abner getting married, which was the worst mistake Al Capp ever made. And once Charlie Brown begins to win, and you give into these little temptations, your whole structure will collapse.



Charles M. Schulz

be like Li'l Abner getting married, which was the worst mistake Al Capp ever made. And once Charlie Brown begins to win, and you give into these little temptations, your whole structure will collapse.

Maltin: How would you sum up what you do?

Schulz: I think cartooning has a certain quality and a certain charm unlike any other medium, whether it is somebody drawing for 2,000 newspapers, or if it's somebody drawing a little cartoon on the outside of an envelope to a friend. There is a bringing of joy, a bringing of happiness — without being too pompous — but it is worth something and people like to draw funny pictures. Even if you don't draw, it is still fun to do it and I guess that's why I do it. I like to draw something that is fun — International Herald Tribune.

Shanghai: Getting to grips with garbage

Shanghai's garbage, much of it organic, threatens to bury the city. Instead, the city is making buildings out of it. Zhou Yongqun, a journalist with the China Features news service, wrote this feature especially for Earthscan.

By Zhou Yongqun

SHANGHAI, China — Each day, without fail, 10 boats ferry 300 tonnes of cargo between the centre of Shanghai and a small suburb called Anting, 33 kilometres away. Without this fleet, Shanghai would suffocate under its own garbage.

China's biggest city, with a population of 12 million, Shanghai produces 5,000 tonnes of domestic garbage daily and 3,000 tonnes of construction debris, excluding 4.90 million tonnes of sewage and 8,000 tonnes of "night soil" (human faeces). At the Anting garbage treatment yard, a fermentation process transforms rubbish into organic manure stripped of disease-producing bacteria and recycled durables.

Shanghai used to ship its domestic garbage, together with night soil, to the suburbs and to the farms of neighbouring Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces for use as manure. But bacteria and worms in the wastes caused illness, and farmers had to carry rotting garbage to their fields. Shanghai's Environmental Sanitary Administration Bureau was forced to look for alternative solutions.

As farm incomes rose, farmers, opted for chemical fertilisers which require less labour and do not smell or carry disease. The rural demand for garbage and night soil plummeted. "Our traditional approach to garbage disposal was challenged and we were confronted with the urgent task of finding a new way," reports Miao Guayao, engineer at the bureau's Science and Technology Department.

But farmers did not want to give up completely on organic manure, particularly good for vegetables and fruits. "What they want," Miao adds, "is treated organic manure that carries no harmful bacteria or parasites."

Yuan Liangai, deputy chief of the Environmental Sanitary Office of Shanghai's domestic garbage were not removed for three consecutive weeks, it would pile up in a heap as high as the 24-storey Guoji Hotel. The cost of disposal is enormous.

According to Miao, sealed storage is the most economic and practical way to treat both garbage and night soil. "Roughly estimated, it costs \$10,000 to treat one tonne of domestic garbage by the sealed storage method, cheaper than the incineration method used in richer countries," he says.

Ye Chuanze, an engineer doing research for the bureau, figures only 2.4 per cent of Shanghai's domestic garbage is flammable. So "incineration," which needs much fuel, is not economically possible for us.

The Anting treatment yard.

three hectares in area, is lined with 62 specially designed concrete storage bins in which aerated garbage is fermented. This takes 30 days.

"Because of the action of micro-organisms," Miao explains, "sugar, fat, protein, fibre and other elements begin to decompose, raising the temperature to 30 to 40 degrees centigrade. At the higher temperatures, all organic substances are decomposed and, at the same time, almost all the parasitic bacteria and harmful organisms are killed."

A conveyor belt then carries the treated garbage under an electro-magnet which picks out metal; the garbage is then sifted through the sieve become compost, leaving the larger pieces such as broken glass and ceramics. Much wastepaper, broken glass, plastics and metals are recycled.

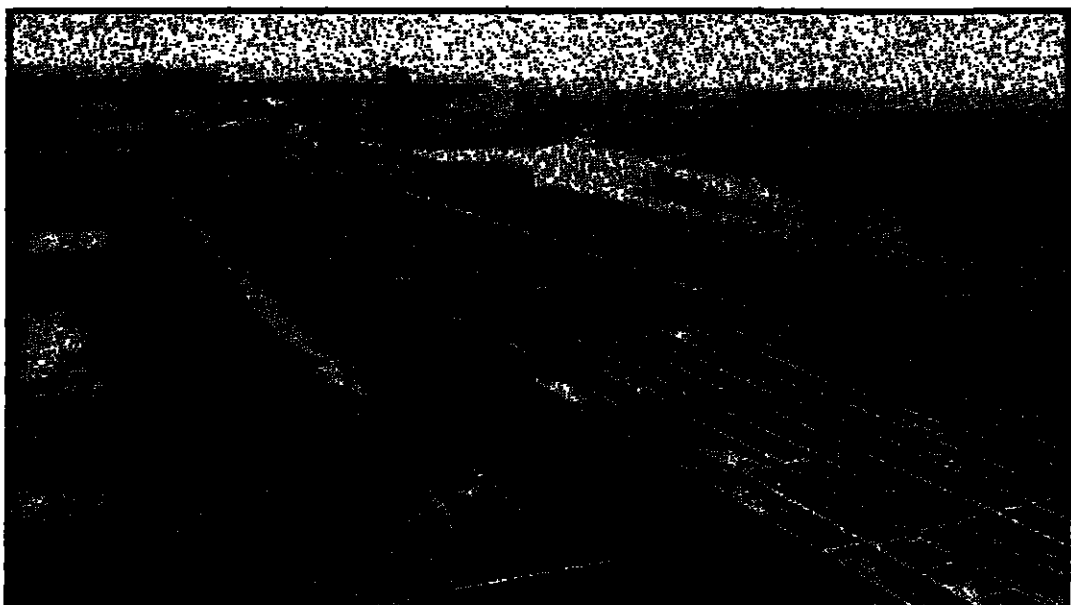
Despite the efficiency of the system, Yuan notes, that "the daily treatment capacity of 1,000 tonnes only accounts for a small fraction of Shanghai's daily garbage production, of which coal ash constitutes 64.8 per cent."

"In the next few years, we will build four more garbage treatment yards — three with a daily treatment capacity of 1,000 tonnes, and one with a capacity of 300 tonnes. It is hoped that by 1990, all domestic garbage will be treated," Yuan says. "But because of the large investment which has no economic returns, we are meticulous in our planning to avoid unnecessary waste."

Though the trend is not certain, he believes that in future there will be less rubbish, as gas replaces coal and supermarkets supply more ready-made food and prepared vegetables.

In 1979, Shanghai began to make bricks from the refuse of construction sites. This refuse is sorted, sifted, passed under the magnet, washed, ground into powder, mixed with phosphoric acid grains, pressed into bricks and then steamed at 200 degrees centigrade.

Bricks made in this way have been used in the construction of six-storey buildings — in a city which is making the most of its rubbish — Earthscan.



The 62 storage bins at the Shanghai Garbage Treatment Yard in Shanghai can ferment and treat 300 tonnes of garbage a day (China Features photo)

French sabotage boosts Greenpeace image

By Robert Glass
Associated Press

LONDON — France's sabotage of a Greenpeace ship has shaken the environmental group and left it strapped for money.

But the organisation's leaders say that the killing of a Greenpeace worker and the loss of the flagship Rainbow Warrior has given Greenpeace the biggest publicity boost of its 14-year existence.

"We expect retaliation. We've had it for years," said Peter Wilkinson, a Greenpeace international director. "We've been fired at, we've had radioactive waste barrels dumped on our boats, we've been imprisoned, we've been beaten up."

"But this is in a different league. This is a predetermined attempt to murder people and to sink a vessel."

Nevertheless, Wilkinson and other officials interviewed by the Associated Press conceded that the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior by French secret service agents has prompted a surge of donations, letters of support and applications for membership.

Although the officials said they had no exact figures on the overall increase in donations or membership, Wilkinson said the number of letters to the British branch of Greenpeace has risen from 300 to 500 a week since the July 10 bombing.

He said a trust fund set up for the widow and two children of photographer Fernando Pereira, the Portuguese-born Dutch citizen who was drowned in the sinking, has raised 15,000 pounds (\$21,000) in Britain alone.

Edward Dawson, secretary of Britain's establishment-oriented Council for Environmental Conservation, said the French sabotage has given Greenpeace greater credibility.

"The fact that an incident like this is visited on them by a government would tend to show to the outside world that they are a force to be reckoned with, that was not previously accepted or recognised," he said.

But Steve Sawyer, a Greenpeace director and coordinator of the Rainbow Warrior mission, said the scandal could taint Greenpeace's image as a peaceful, non-political organisation.

"In one sense, it's good that we got the exposure," he said, "but sabotage, murder and political scandal are not exactly the sort of things we want to be associated with."

Since its inauspicious start in 1971 as the 12-member don't make a wave committee in Vancouver, Canada, Greenpeace has grown into one of the most effective environmental groups in the world.

Now based in Lewes in southern England, it has national organisations in 15 countries, an esti-

mated 1.2 million supporters worldwide and an annual budget of \$10 million.

With a cadre of mostly young volunteers, the group campaigns on a range of environmental (green) and anti-war (peace) issues, with particular emphasis on wildlife protection, toxic-waste disposal and nuclear weapons.

Among its successes, Greenpeace claims the achievement of a ban on commercial whaling by 1986, reducing the kill of baby seals to one-tenth of traditional levels and an international moratorium on the dumping of radioactive wastes in the ocean.

Its protests are often dangerous — critics say foolhardy — and always aimed at generating publicity. Volunteers, for example, have been sent out in rubber boats in the path of whaling harpoons and to swarm around ships laden with nuclear wastes.

The group has opposed French nuclear testing in the Pacific since the early 1970s, and was instrumental in stopping French atmospheric testing of Nuclear weapons. But the French have continued underground nuclear testing on the atoll of Mururoa, and the Rainbow Warrior was on its way to protest this year's tests when French agents blew it up in New Zealand's Auckland harbour.

"It's very hard to accept that agents from France would do that with the knowledge and the au-

thorisation of their superiors," Wilkinson said.

He said he took no satisfaction from the resignations of French Defence Minister Charles Hernu and other officials in the wake of the scandal.

But he said a team of lawyers, including former White House chief of counsel Lloyd Cutler, is helping Greenpeace decide how to recover damages from France.

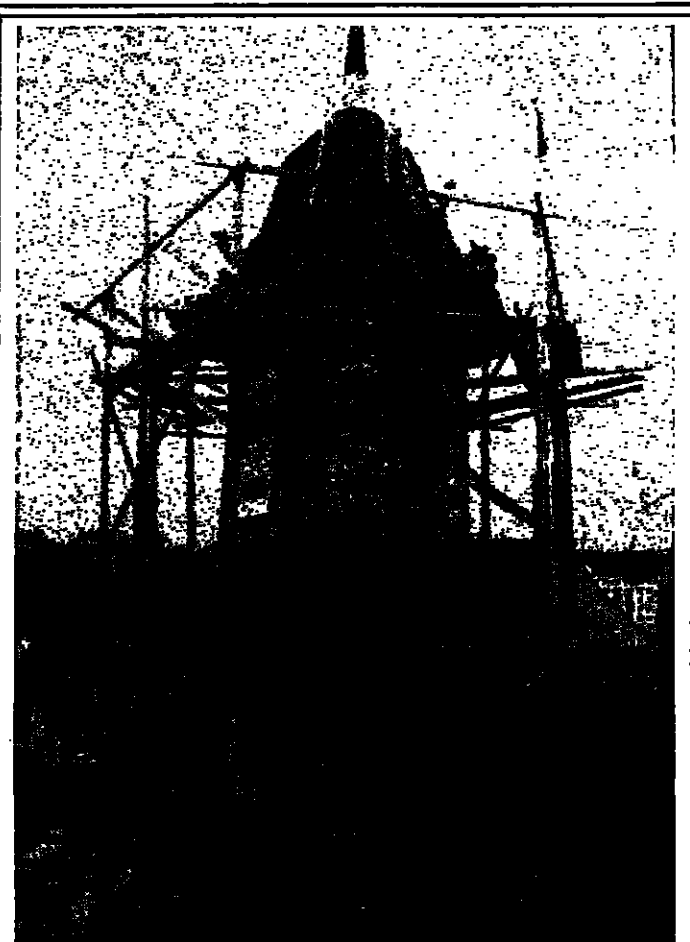
"All I can say is that morally and financially the French are culpable and we're going to make sure that they are brought to justice at the highest level," he said.

The French government has said it will compensate Pereira's family, but Wilkinson said there has been no offer to reimburse Greenpeace.

The loss of the Rainbow Warrior, one of four ships owned by Greenpeace, was a severe psychological and financial blow for the organisation, which had spent \$1 million refitting the 160-foot (49-metre) trawler with sails and other renovations.

"She really was sort of the heart of the organisation," Wilkinson said. "But of course Fernando Pereira is irreplaceable and that's really shaken the organisation, that one of our colleagues has died."

Wilkinson said the attack has forced Greenpeace to be more conscious of security. Mail is closely screened and visitors are now asked for identification.



PAGODA IN PARIS: One can imagine the surprise of a French tourist travelling in Nepal, if he suddenly found himself faced with a Catholic mass in a flamboyant Gothic style church. That is exactly what can happen today to an eastern visitor in France (with all the elements transposed of course). In fact, in the last few years some twenty pagodas have sprung up in France. Some 100,000 Europeans practise Tibetan Buddhism in France. Alexandra David Neel introduced Buddhism into Europe at the beginning of the century, when she returned from a long epic journey across India, Nepal and China where she met the Dalai Lama — Radio France International

New technology saves Byzantine mosaics

By Ragıp Erten
Reuters

ISTANBUL — Austrian and Turkish experts are using new methods to restore mosaics dating back to the fourth century from the great palace of Byzantine Emperors in Istanbul.

Built by the first Byzantine Emperor Constantine, the palace commanded a magnificent view high above the southern entrance to the Bosphorus and across the Sea of Marmara. What remains stands next to Istanbul's famous Sultan Ahmet or Blue Mosque.

The mosaics were uncovered by British archaeologists in 1933-38 and 1952-56 and remain on their original site.

"There has been no major preservation activity for these mosaics, so the humidity and an inadequate roof have caused the degradation of the cement layer under them," said Erdem Yucel, director-general of major archaeological museums in Istanbul.

The new technique being used for the first time consists of removing each mosaic with chemicals and reconstructing it on a limestone bed which is then reinforced with artificial resin, Austrian officials say.

Professor Werner Jobst of the Austrian Academy of Sciences has used the new technique since work began three years ago.

The mosaics were found in the courtyard of the great palace where the Byzantine emperors lived between the fourth and ninth centuries A.D.

Then called Constantinople, the city was the centre of the Greek-ruled Eastern Roman Empire comprising chiefly the Balkan peninsula, Asia Minor and Egypt. The Byzantine empire collapsed with the capture of the city by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

The mosaics mostly depict pastoral scenes and animal fights. They include a girl carrying a water jug, a boy feeding a donkey and peasants working in the fields, and an elephant fighting a lion and a deer with a snake wrapped around its legs.

The excavated courtyard and mosaics were given a temporary roof and used as a mosaic museum with other finds from various places in Istanbul until the early 1980s.

The museum is now closed and the palace courtyard, with a few remaining mosaic plates, awaits restoration of the mosaics and a reconstruction of the area.

Yucel said Turkey and Austria agreed in 1982 to cooperate in restoring the courtyard floor mosaics. The Austrian officials said 160 square metres were being restored.

"The Austrian Academy of Sciences and the (Austrian) Scientific Research Support Fund are allocating important sums to this project," Yucel said.

Chemicals have been supplied by some leading world producers as a contribution to the restoration efforts. The Shell Oil Company has also contributed funds.

The restoration work is being carried out at St. Irene's church, a Byzantine construction dating back to the sixth century A.D. The church is used for concerts and exhibitions.

"The Ministry of Culture and Tourism decided that St. Irene's church should be a mosaic museum to display Byzantine finds in Istanbul," Yucel said. Some of the restored mosaics will be returned to their original location and some will go on show at St. Irene's, Austrian officials said. But this is still several years away.

Randa Habib's Corner

Beware of malta fever

BRUCELLA, a disease carried by animals and passed to humans through non-pasteurised dairy produce, is becoming a serious threat in Jordan.

Also known as "malta fever," the affliction in humans is characterised by a high fever.

Some of you may have heard of cases of brucella in Jordan and wondered if you should stop buying milk, yoghurt, and cream or white cheese.

I made a small investigation, and private laboratories confirmed to me that people have indeed been infected by brucella here in Jordan. Unfortunately, I also discovered that Jordan lacks a laboratory capable of testing dairy products to detect the bacteria that causes brucella.

At the Ministry of Health, the doctor in charge of the department of Basic Health Care affirmed to me that the ministry is concerned by this outbreak and eager to prevent its spread. In coordination with the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture tests on sheep, goats and cows are being carried out and if the test is positive the animal is destroyed. Measures are also being taken to vaccinate animals against brucella. There is no vaccine for humans against brucella.

This is good, but not good enough. All of you who drink fresh milk, bullit, etc. As for the yoghurt and labne produced by dairy factories, they should be safe unless for some reason they are not properly pasteurised.

But those of you who buy "home made" white cheese, yoghurt or milk from a neighbouring milkman, be very careful as you are more likely to be infected.

The Jordanian Medical Association should notify its members of the necessity of reporting cases of brucella so that government authorities can locate the sources of the disease. Unfortunately, this is not being done now.

As for the Ministry of Health, it should lead an informative campaign about malta fever, and effective measures the public can take to avoid infection. People are worried and they are entitled to know what is going on.

Keeping the public "in the dark" about brucella only risks the exacerbation of the disease to epidemic proportions.

Saint's blood raises hopes for number 34

By Michela Wrong
Reuters

NAPLES, Italy — Many faithful who gathered recently to pray for the miraculous liquefaction of the local saint's blood were hoping he would produce an extra marvel soon.

As famous for their gambling as for their devotion to Saint Januarius, the city's patron saint, Neapolitans have been betting on the number 34 with increasing desperation.

The number has defied the laws of probability by failing to come up in a lottery for 151 weeks. Gamblers are risking more and more money on "the hard-head", and many have started praying for divine help in their search for worldly happiness.

At a recent draw, individuals in the waiting crowd waved slogans in the Naples dialect: "Sangema, fallasci tu o 34" ("Saint Januarius, make 34 appear").

He didn't, but Neapolitans took heart at a ceremony at the medieval basilica of Santa Chiara on September 19. Saint Januarius' coagulated blood bubbled and turned liquid in its glass phial after only one hour of prayer — a sign of unusual good favour.

The thrice-yearly miracle is regarded as a guarantee of the saint's blessing and a good omen for Naples. Delays in liquefaction are said to indicate divine displeasure: Failure means catastrophe for the city.

At the ceremony, 5,000 people packed the basilica, waiting for a signal that the miracle had taken place.

Then Cardinal Corrado Ursi, the Archbishop of Naples, turned the phial upside down to show the contents were liquid. A church custodian held up the traditional white handkerchief and the crowd burst into applause, men and women weeping with emotion.

In the past the saint's blood has stubbornly remained solid, only liquefying after hours of prayer, and last year it took four attempts before the blood bubbled.

The liquefaction, recognised as a "marvel" by the Vatican, has never been satisfactorily explained by scientists.

Januarius' other miracle also

took place simultaneously without a hitch. In nearby Pozzuoli, where the fourth-century martyr was decapitated in an amphitheatre by the Romans, a stone believed to be his execution block turned blood-red.

This summer's prompt miracles have led the more materialistic members of the faithful to predict that the saint intends to ensure that the number 34 will finally turn up.

In the weekly state-supervised lottery, punters may lay unlimited bets on any single number or a combination of up to five numbers between one and 90. Each Saturday five numbers are drawn in the country's 10 major cities. Prizes rise to 100 million lire (about \$55,000) for a single bet. The more specific the bet, the bigger the prize.

On average two million Italians play each week, but more people bet on the lottery in poverty-stricken Naples than in any other city. Determined punters are losing increasingly large amounts of money on number 34 as they double their stakes in the hope of recouping the previous week's losses.

"The number 34 had better come up this week. We can't go on much longer like this," complained Angela Incoronato, a teller at the lottery office in Via Santa Lucia, near the sea-front. "I'm not betting any more on 34," said one punter, shaking his head ruefully. "I've already lost too much money on it."

But other people are reacting differently. One woman emerging from a local betting office said she normally never gambled but had decided to back number 19, like all her friends.

"La novissima smorfia Napoletana," a guide to each lottery number, says 19 stands for "the festival of Saint Januarius."

Lottery officials have also enjoyed a rush of money on number 18, standing for "the blood", and number 66 ("the miracle").

So the last two draws have caused only loud groans. Numbers picked have ranged from 14 ("the drunkard"), 46 ("the tomb"), 80 ("the mouth") and 28 ("the breast") to 27 ("the chamberpot").

... Still no 34.

Kitchen for men only

By Jules Stewart
Reuters

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — It is a strange sort of man's world where women are not allowed in the kitchen — more so when it happens to be in a country as "macho" as Spain.

Members of the all-male gastronomic societies of the Basque country not only bar women from their table, they are also forbidden from doing the cooking or washing up. All this despite a Spanish law that makes discrimination by sex illegal.

"We operate on the assumption that wherever women are around there is bound to be trouble," the secretary of San Sebastian's Gaztelubide Society, Jesus Garcia, said.

He told Reuters that Gaztelubide, one of the city's 70 or 80 societies, was more liberal than most.

"We let women in as guests of members, but they have to leave by six in the evening," he said. "In most societies they wouldn't get past the front door."

After 6 p.m., members begin arriving with their day's shopping. Many come straight from the

wharf of this coastal city carrying shopping bags filled with freshly-landed seafood.

They crowd into the kitchen, wine glasses in hand, to prepare the evening's fare which is taken en masse at long oak dining tables.

The gastronomic societies in this region, numbering more than 200, are peculiar to the Basque country.

"We tried to start one in Madrid but it never gained a following," Garcia said. "It isn't the same environment."

The Basque country is also the gourmet Mecca of Spain. Its celebrated chefs have produced the "nouvelle cuisine basque", based mainly on the region's rich variety of seafood.

The night usually ends with a session of choral singing — another Basque tradition — followed by the washing up, also a man's task.

Members are provided with keys and Garcia said it was not unusual for one to wander in the early morning hours to prepare himself a bowl of onion soup.

"We have 40 people on our waiting list, but almost all are 30 or older," Garcia said. "This is not the atmosphere today's youngsters are seeking."

Prost clinches world drivers' championship

Mansell wins Grand Prix at Brands Hatch

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost clinched the World Drivers' Crown and Briton Nigel Mansell finally won a Grand Prix in a marvellous double celebration at Brands Hatch Sunday.

Prost lined up for the European Grand Prix two tantalising points short of becoming the first French king of formula one since the championship began in 1950.

He finished fourth, worth three precious points, and the title was his with two races remaining.

Mansell, still suffering from two cracked ribs after yet another accident in his chequered career, took his place on the starting grid more desperate than ever to prove himself in front of the British crowd.

Seventy-five anxious laps later Mansell punched the air in triumph as he crossed the line first with the rest out of sight.

He had finally managed to win after 72 races. "It's the best day of my life," he said.

Prost was just as delighted. "I am very, very pleased I am now champion," he said.

He knew that France would share his success but said: "I am not too nationalistic. While I am French and won the championship, my team is English. It is not necessarily a country that wins the title, it is me and my team."

"My McLaren does not necessarily have the best chassis and the best engine. But it is the best compromise — we have good reliability."

Prost, winner of five races this season, drove a very conservative race. Forced on to the grass in the scramble for the first corner, he finished the opening lap in 14th place.

The Frenchman, edged out of overall championship victory for the last two seasons, recovered well and began to move through the field with the precision of a master.

On the ninth lap he overtook the Ferrari of Italian Michele Alboreto, the only driver able to prevent him claiming the prize, and was occupying sixth position when fellow Frenchman Jacques Laffite overtook him in his flying lap.

Prost dropped from seventh to eighth after a pit stop for a tyre change and then charged back into the points.

He shot by the Lotus of Italian Elio De Angelis for fifth place on the 56th lap and then inherited fourth place when Sweden's Stefan Johansson halted in his Ferrari.

Prost improved to third when the Brabham of second-placed Swiss Marc Surer retired with a turbo fire, but Finland's Keke Rosberg eventually relegated him to fourth.

Records fall in dramatic climax to end of World Cup Athletics meet

CANBERRA (R) — Marita Koch and the East German women's sprint relay team set world records on another day brimming with excitement and controversy at the World Cup Athletics meeting Sunday.

The remarkable Koch set her seventh 400 metres mark and her 16th world record in all when she blazed around the track in 47.60 seconds. Then, just 80 minutes later, the 4 x 100 metres relay team broke their own world record when they clocked 41.37 in another sweeping victory.

The records were the first set at a World Cup and provided a generally high-class competition which went a long way towards allaying fears that the absence of some of the top western Europeans and Americans had devalued the competition.

The East Germans dominated the women's competition, winning 12 events in all and finishing 16 points ahead of the Soviet Union, their European Cup conquerors.

The men's category was won by the United States for the second time, despite the disqualification Sunday of Olympic silver medalist Kirk Baptiste from the 200 metres.

And to cap off the afternoon Africa were disqualified from the final event, the men's 4 x 400 metres relay, for dropping the baton just before the finish in a race which was easily the roughest of the cup.

The disqualification was cruel luck for the talented African team and Innocent Egbunike will have nightmares about the way he threw away almost certain victory.

Egbunike, an Olympic finalist last year, inexplicably turned his head to the right while straining for the line, dropped the baton and was mortified to see American Michael Franks pip him for first place.

But if the result was hard on the Africans it was some consolation for the U.S. team, who lost val-

uable seconds during a violent changeover on the final leg.

The baton transfer set off angry booing from the crowd as the second-placed Oceania runner Alan Ozolins was obstructed by Soviet anchorman Vladimir Krylov.

Local hero and anchorman Darren Clark pushed the Russian aside, Krylov collided with American Ray Armstead and Armstead was forced into the field area before lurching back to hand over to Michael Franks.

Franks recovered to turn in a blistering final leg and clinch victory for the Americans.

Protests over the incident at first led to the Soviet Union's disqualification but they were reinstated after more protests, leaving them in fifth place.

The highlight of the day was indisputably Koch's record.

The 28-year-old medical student flashed through the 200 metres mark in 22.30, held on through 300 and, though she was feeling the pace, hung in to take the race and the record.

If there was joy for Koch there was sadness that former record holder Jarmila Kratochvilova did not mark her final outdoor appearance in major competition with a victory.

"The best 400 metres women's sprint race this year is Marita Koch," she said simply.

Koch's teammate Marlies Goeßler may dispute that claim.

The fleet 27-year-old anchored the East German sprint relay side to yet another world record with an awesome final leg and provided confirmation, if it were needed, that East Germany reign supreme in women's athletics.

In other events Sunday, East German giant Uwe Hohn hurled the javelin 96.96 metres to win the competition comfortably and Sweden's Olympic silver medalist Patrik Sjoberg won the men's high jump with a creditable 2.31 metres but then failed three times with an ambitious attempt on the world record of 2.41.

Rainbow Quest first in L'Arc after Sagace is disqualified

PARIS (R) — Sagace was sensationally disqualified from first place in the Prix De L'Arc De Triomphe at Longchamp Sunday and the race was awarded to English-trained Rainbow Quest, ridden by Pat Eddery.

Sagace, last year's winner and the odds on favourite, finished a neck in front of Rainbow Quest but Eddery quickly lodged an objection for interference in the closing stages.

Sagace, the mount of Eric Legrix, came off the rails in the final 50 metres and Eddery was confident he would be awarded the race.

He said: "He nearly knocked me over the first time, and then he hit me again."

The victory by Rainbow Quest, trained by Jeremy Tree, was superb compensation for his performance last year when he trailed in 21st on heavy ground he hated.

Sagace and Rainbow Quest fought an epic battle in the closing 400 metres, with Sagace just pulling out a little extra near the line. But it was clear there would be an objection.

Third place, two lengths away, went to Alain Lequeux's mount Kozana, with another Aga Khan runner, Sumayr, in fourth place.

The Aga Khan's English-trained representative Shermazar was a big disappointment, finishing out of the first 10.

It was the first victory by an

English-trained runner in the Arc since 1973 — and it was not greeted with enthusiasm by the large French crowd.

As soon as news of the objection was announced there were whistles and boos around the unsaddling enclosure.

When the stewards' decision was announced after an agonising 10 minutes the crowd was quick to show its anger and the commotion continued during the presentation ceremony.

Eddery, who won the 1980 Arc on Detroit, has a remarkable record on Rainbow Quest, winning each time he has partnered the colt.

He said: "When Sagace went on from his pacemaker I went after him and about a furlong out he gave me a bump. My horse recovered but just as we were coming to win the race we were given another bump. I've never been more confident of anything in my life than that we would get the result."

The stewards' decision capped an unfortunate season for Legrix, 20, who earlier this year was disqualified on River Mist in the French 2,000 Guineas.

Sagace's trainer Patrick Biancone, who was bidding for his third Arc win in a row following All Along in 1983 and Sagace last year, was disconsolate. "How can they do this?" he asked.

Tree, who trained Rainbow Quest for Saudi Arabian owner

Khaled Abdulla said: "Rainbow Quest has been given a nice long rest so that he could come here fresh. I was naturally sorry he was not first past the post but Pat (Eddery) told me straight away he was going to object."

Rainbow Quest, which will now retire to stud in England, was not the only horse affected by bumping during the race.

Walter Swinburn, jockey of fancied English runner Shermazar said: "I was knocked sideways about five furlongs out and that was that."

Rainbow Quest's victory sealed an extremely successful afternoon for British and Irish trainers on a card featuring three group one races.

Midway Lady, ridden by Lester Piggott, who later rode Galla Flaccida into ninth place in the Arc, won the Prix Marcel Bousse for two-year-old fillies to earn a 16-1 quote for next year's Epsom Oaks.

Committed, trained in Ireland by Dermot Weld and ridden by Michael Kinane, won Europe's sprint championship, the Prix De L'Abbaye, for the second year running.

But Kinane had to survive an objection by the jockey of the second, Freddie Head on Villalta. The jockey of the third horse, Maurice Philippon on Parioli, also objected to the first two but both objections were overruled by the stewards.

The Regent participates in annual sports festival

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday attended the third royal armoured division's annual sports festival.

All division formations took part in the festival which included, a 100 metre run for officers and

non-commissioned officers, tug-of-war, high jump, throwing of the discus, and the javelin as well as a 1500 metre race.

Prince Hassan himself took part in some of the events, and at the end he distributed cups and awards to the winners.

Algeria tops Tunisia 4-1 in first leg

TUNIS (R) — Algeria beat Tunisia 4-1 (half-time 2-1) in a World Cup African zone fourth round first leg soccer match on Sunday.

Tunisia's Abdelkader Rakbaoui gave his team the lead in the early going with a goal in the 16th minute. Seven minutes later, however, Algeria's Rabah Madjer equalised, and Jamel Menad put Algeria ahead for good in the 43rd minute.

Mahmoud Kaci Said's goal in the 66th minute and Menad's second goal in the 88th minute completed the scoring for Algeria.

And to cap off the afternoon Africa were disqualified from the final event, the men's 4 x 400 metres relay, for dropping the baton just before the finish in a race which was easily the roughest of the cup.

The disqualification was cruel luck for the talented African team and Innocent Egbunike will have nightmares about the way he threw away almost certain victory.

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Roma challenges league leaders Juventus

ROME (R) — Italian veteran Bruno Conti and newcomer Sandro Toverieri launched a joint challenge to league leaders Juventus on behalf of their Roma side Sunday.

A goal apiece from Conti and Toverieri helped Roma beat Torino 2-0 and boosted the team from seventh to fourth place, three points behind Juventus.

The European champions won their fifth consecutive league match, 2-0 against Atlanta. Roma are equal on points with Fiorentina and Milan who are second

and third respectively after drawing Sunday.

The 30-year-old Conti, who has made over 40 appearances for the national side, opened the scoring against Torino with a superb solo goal in the 41st minute.

Toverieri, 10 years Conti's junior and a newcomer to the First

Division, settled the game one minute before the final whistle.

Juventus centre-forward Aldo Serena scored his fifth league goal of the season four minutes into the game while Dane Michael Laudrup, rapidly emerging as the new star of the Turin side, beat several defenders to make it 2-0 in the 69th.

Jays and Cards grab pennants

NEW YORK (R) — The Toronto Blue Jays and St. Louis Cardinals clinched major league baseball division championships Saturday putting an end to New York visions of a home-town series.

Victories by Toronto and St. Louis quashed title hopes of the Yankees and Mets who aimed to stage the world series entirely in New York, scene of memorable Yankee-Brooklyn Dodgers championship duels in the 1950s.

The day's results left only the American League West division race in doubt. The Kansas City Royals can clinch with a victory Saturday night against the Oakland A's. California Angels stayed alive with a 3-1 victory over Texas Rangers on Saturday.

The Cardinals' 7-1 win over the

Chicago Cubs in St. Louis put the Cards into the National League championship series against the Los Angeles Dodgers, winners of the West.

John Tudor, who has won 20 of his last 21 decisions, hurled a four-hitter for the Cards to raise his season record to 21-8.

The Blue Jays earned the first title in their nine-year history by beating the Yankees 5-1 for the American League East championship before 44,608 ecstatic fans in Toronto.

Ernie Whitt, Lloyd Moseby and Willie Upshaw all homered for Toronto, while pitcher Doyle Alexander stopped his former Yankee teammates on five hits to lift his record to 17-10.

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I, Miss Selenamma John, holder of an Indian passport No. 0639704 issued at Bombay on Nov. 29, 1980, hereby announce that my name has been changed into Mrs. Selenamma Varghese.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Miss Annakutty Marottiyil Pothan, holder of an Indian passport No. 0638500 issued at Bombay on Nov. 29, 1980, hereby announce that my name has been changed into Mrs. Annakutty Joseph.

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Salary: According to experience (good)
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|----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|

Peru bans wide range of imports

LIMA (R) — Peru's two-month-old government has announced a wide range of import bans as part of a new economic package aimed at conserving foreign reserves and tackling inflation which is raging at 183 per cent.

President Alan Garcia outlined some of the new economic measures in a television address Saturday night. The rest were announced in an economy ministry communiqué and in decrees issued by the president's office.

Under the package so-called non-essential imports including textiles, garments, shoes, domestic appliances, paints and cigarettes will be banned so that foreign reserves of about \$1 billion can be used to import essential goods.

President Garcia said a price freeze introduced on Aug. 1 would be widened to cover all state-produced goods and services including gasoline sales until the end of the year.

The economy ministry said it would lift an eight per cent sales tax on 14 widely-purchased goods including kerosene, cooking oil, candles, fertilizer and insecticide. Banking, finance, insurance, and big mining companies were also ordered to buy treasury bonds equal to 40 per cent of their 1984 profits.

A government spokesman said the policies are expected to go into effect within a few days.

Analysts believe dollar will bounce back by end of year

NEW YORK (R) — Despite the dollar's sharp decline since the Group of Five leading industrial nations agreed to reduce its value, money market analysts are confident the resilient U.S. currency will bounce back by the end of the year.

They said that in the absence of basic economic reforms, it would be difficult to suppress for much longer the dollar's basic attraction as a relatively high-yielding, safe-haven investment.

The United States, Britain, Japan, France and West Germany agreed on Sept. 22 to cooperate in pushing down the dollar in an effort to cut U.S. trade deficits and head off mounting protectionist pressures inside the United States.

With the help of direct market intervention and official statements emphasizing the readiness of the central banks to sell dollars, the dollar has since lost more than 12 per cent of its value against the yen and nine per cent against the mark.

But Mr. Jeffrey Leeds, a managing director in Chemical Bank's capital markets group, said: "If it becomes clear that there are not going to be further changes in interest rate differentials and the relative amount of stimulus and restraint imposed by the various governments, the dollar is going to look beautiful again to the international investor."

Analysts said there was no doubt the Reagan administration's commitment to seek a

lower dollar, but they were highly sceptical that Washington would take concrete steps in monetary policy to ensure the currency's long-term decline.

Despite some speculations in U.S. currency and credit markets that the Federal Reserve (Fed) — the U.S. central bank — might lower its 7½ per cent discount rate and thus put downward pressure on interest rates generally, most analysts said the Fed probably preferred maintaining an "even-keel" policy.

"The Fed is primarily concerned about inflation," said Mr. Roger Kubarych, chief economist at the conference board and former deputy director of research at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"The secondary goal would be to restore better balance of payments around the world," he added.

A number of factors seem likely to rekindle investor interest in the dollar.

Many economists expect the U.S. Commerce Department's recent 2.8 per cent "flash" estimate for U.S. third-quarter real economic growth to be revised upward to about three to four per cent, and to be followed by a similar rise in the final three months of the year.

The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of only 1.1 per cent during the first half of 1985.

Similarly, there is discussion about raising the U.S. federal debt ceiling, which could result in substantial offerings of government-backed securities in order to raise money.

A 210 yen-to-dollar rate would be too good for the Japanese investor to refuse," one analyst said.

Since none of Washington's major trading partners have indicated they plan major changes in their economic policies, currency traders are betting the Group of Five can depend only on their own current short-term dollar strategies.

"The best they can do is keep the dollar contained," said a senior dealer at one major U.S. bank.

Mr. Hans Pohlshroeder, director of international finance at Colgate-Palmolive Company, said central banks must count on the "confidence factor".

Manipulation of market psychology has been the key to success so far. But the impact of the Fed's action may begin to diminish soon, he suggested, since "no intervention can change basic economic trends."

U.S. congressmen seek support for protectionism

WASHINGTON (R) — Hardline trade protectionists in the U.S. Congress are pressing for quotas to stem the rising flood of imports and redress the U.S. trade imbalance, expected this year to hit \$150 billion and cost hundreds of thousands of jobs.

The protectionists enjoy the upper hand in Congress and are expected to win a vote in the House of Representatives on Wednesday that would cut textile imports by up to 40 per cent.

It is the first of hundreds of bills which are expected to be fought by free traders, championed by President Reagan.

The president has warned that protectionism will only invite foreign countries to retaliate and close their markets to U.S. goods.

Protectionists want to restrict textiles from Asia, cars and television sets from Japan, shoes from Italy and Brazil, aircraft from Brazil and steel from Europe.

The list of failing U.S. industries is long, and many foreign markets already have been closed to American goods.

Protectionists complain that Europe subsidizes its farm and steel exports, Japan restricts the sale of U.S. leather and tobacco, and other competitors impose their own restrictions.

They say imports are flooding the country mainly because of low-paid labour overseas.

Average hourly pay for some Asian manufacturing workers is \$1.50, and even in European nations such as Britain and France, average pay is only just over half the U.S. rate of \$12.50 an hour.

Economists agree the U.S. budget deficit of some \$200 billion forces the government to borrow, which in turn inflates domestic interest rates.

This, they say, inflates the value of the dollar in world trade, making it hard to sell abroad and easy for foreign industry to sell in the United States.

But trade specialists say that while protectionist laws may be effective in the short term, they will be disastrous in the long run, because they will invite retaliation.

Joint Soviet Bloc rig hits oil in Baltic Sea

WARSAW (R) — A joint prospecting team from Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union has discovered a deposit of high-quality crude oil in the Baltic Sea, the Polish news agency PAP said Saturday.

The rig, owned by Petrobaltic, a joint company, made the find 50 miles off the Polish port of Gdansk.

PAP said further exploration was needed before the oil could be tapped on an industrial scale. It described the oil as almost free of sulphur but gave no estimates of the size of the find.

U.S. urges banks to boost credit

SEOUL (R) — The United States wants the world's commercial banks to increase lending to debtor countries to help alleviate the current world debt crisis, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said Sunday.

In a speech to the main policy-making body of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) he said additional bank commitments would have to play a key role in a new approach being worked out here to extricate banks and borrowers alike from precarious financial positions.

Developing nations now owe over \$700 billion to international banks. High interest rates and low economic growth over recent years have raised fears that some countries will not be able to keep up interest payments, putting immense strain on the world's banks.

British officials said Mr. Baker wanted the banks to raise lending to debtor nations by another \$20 to \$30 billion over the coming three years and they felt agreeable was in the air.

However, West German officials said there were genuine signs that the banking community is uneasy about the idea of increasing its exposure in Third World countries.

Mr. Baker told the IMF the new debt initiative to be outlined on Tuesday would ask debtor states to put their economic houses in order by tackling inflation and cutting government spending.

But some IMF members said the U.S. itself needed to work a lot harder to help.

Other IMF members said Germany and Japan need to play their part quickly by increasing consumer spending now they have their inflation rates under control.

That would seek in more poor country products, increasing the foreign exchange needed to meet their debt repayments.

IMF warns of huge U.S. budget deficit

The IMF earlier warned that the huge U.S. budget deficit was threatening to unsettle global economic growth and said a reduction was crucial to salvaging the current modest expansion.

In a confidential paper, a copy of which was obtained by Reuters, IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere told the IMF's policy-making interim committee that the deficit has fuelled several imbalances in the world economy that posed risks for a sustained expansion.

In an unusually blunt statement Mr. De Larosiere said: "Tackling this problem is central to an internationally coordinated effort to strengthen the conditions for durable growth."

The Reagan administration predicts that the deficit will soar well over \$200 billion in the current financial year which started on Oct. 1.

The IMF managing director said deficit reductions would increase the scope for lower interest rates, helping debtor nations service their debts and spur global growth.

Mr. De Larosiere's statement accompanied the IMF's formal outlook predicting world economic growth of 3.1 per cent this year and 3.4 per cent in 1986.

In his confidential statement, prepared after the forecast, Mr. De Larosiere said there were risks to these projections owing to an uncertain outlook for U.S. economic growth, the financial imbalances created by the U.S. deficit and weak commodity prices.



Jacques De Larosiere



James Baker

He also said U.S. authorities have succeeded in bringing down interest rates but there was "a danger of rekindling inflationary expectations" unless the budget deficit was cut.

Monetary sources said they understood that both the West German and U.S. central banks were concerned that the agreement among the five major industrial countries to curb the dollar's strength should not be pushed too far.

They said the two central banks feared that if the dollar fell too far, it would push U.S. authorities to raise interest rates, a development that would slow the growth of the American economy which is regarded as the "locomotive" force of global expansion.

The IMF predicted the U.S. economy would expand 3.3 per cent next year from 2.6 per cent in calendar 1985, contrasting with official U.S. forecasts of four per cent in 1986 and three per cent in the current year.

Bank regulator sees major problem in Third World debt

Meanwhile, a key U.S. banking regulator said in magazine interview published Saturday that Third World debt is still the largest problem facing American banks.

Mr. William Issacs, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), told U.S. News and World Report, the debt situation has improved in one sense because it has "become smaller in proportion to the capacity of banks to withstand loss."

But at the same time, many developing countries have not taken steps toward economic improvement and their chances of repayment have worsened, Mr. Issacs said.

He predicted over 100 American banks could fail next year as part of a shakeout of poorly managed institutions although most are doing better than ever.

"Last year we had 79 failures, and this year we're expecting in excess of 100," he said.

Mr. Issacs said he does not expect any major banks to fail because they have been better able to cope with competition and economic problems.

Bank regulator sees major problem in Third World debt

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OPEC oil production drop less than expected, energy agency says

PARIS (R) — Oil production by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell less sharply than expected in the third quarter of this year, helping to stabilise total world oil supplies, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in its monthly oil market report.

OPEC crude oil production slipped to 14.9 million barrels per day (b/d) in the third quarter from 15 million in the second quarter, but was higher than the 14.6 million forecast by the IEA a month ago.

Total OPEC output, including natural gas liquids and condensates, slipped to 16.1 million b/d from 16.3 million in the same period.

While Saudi Arabia's crude oil output fell by about 500,000 b/d in August from July's 2.6 million level, it recovered in September to around 2.5 million b/d, the IEA said.

But Iranian production was cut from 2.6 million b/d in August to around two million in September, of which 600,000 b/d were for domestic use, with its export capacity being reduced by Iraqi air attacks.

Crude oil output rose in several other OPEC countries towards the end of the third quarter, including Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Nigeria.

Total world supplies of oil were stable in the third quarter at 44.5 million b/d, unchanged from the second quarter but still down from the first quarter level of 45.1 million b/d.

IEA figures indicate that there will be a shortfall of 17.5 million b/d between consumption and supplies from non-OPEC members in the fourth quarter, up slightly on the 17.3 million shortfall projected in last month's report.

This implies a gap of 16.3 million b/d to be filled by OPEC crude output or stock drawdowns, after allowing for the current output level of 1.2 million b/d of OPEC gas condensates.

The figures indicate that the shortfall will be around 17.2 million b/d over the whole of this year and 17.1 million in 1986, down from 18.7 million in 1984.

estimated to have risen to 44.6 million b/d in the third quarter of this year from 43.9 million in the second quarter, and is expected to climb further to 46.1 million b/d in the fourth quarter.

Average world oil consumption for the whole of 1985 is estimated at 45.4 million b/d, down from 46.1 million last year, the IEA said. But it is forecast to edge back up to 45.6 million over the whole of 1986.

In the industrialised countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), oil consumption fell to 33.0 million b/d in the third quarter from 33.7 million a year earlier.

This amounted to a two per cent year-on-year decline, after a 3.5 per cent decline in the second quarter.

In Western Europe consumption fell by about five per cent year-on-year in the third quarter, while in the OECD Pacific region it fell by 2.5 per cent and in North America it was virtually stable. The decline was largely due to lower fuel oil usage.

China's airline plans expansion

PEKING (R) — China's national airline CAAC says it plans to buy 30 wide-bodied jets in addition to the 40 it has already ordered this year.

The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Guo Hao, the airline's deputy director general, as telling a meeting Saturday the new planes, to be bought over the next three years, would enable CAAC to scrap old models and still meet an expected 20 per cent annual increase in business over the next five years.

Mr. Guo did not say which makers would get the new orders. CAAC has already agreed to buy more than 40 planes, including Soviet TU-154MS, European Airbus A-310's, B.A. 146s from British Aerospace and jets from Boeing and McDonnell Douglas of the United States.

The purchases make China a leading market for airlines.

Mr. Guo also announced plans to fly to at least eight more countries — Argentina, Brazil, Canada, East Germany, Italy, Mongolia, Nepal and Turkey — over the next three years.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

MONDAY OCTOBER 7, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you are under beautiful aspects for placing in motion your most comprehensive and multitudinous plans of actions, so be up early and go after what you want.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy putting those big deals across which you had planned over the weekend, and they could prove quite successful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early get into financial affairs you had planned yesterday and handle them wisely, but don't run off on a tangent later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more direct in gaining your intimate aims and get good results. Then do nothing that your loved one would dislike.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get your financial affairs in good order and especially get collections made. Also get business handled wisely.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be happy with your mate early but take it easy later. Drive most carefully and avoid accidents. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some home problem can be handled well with the advice you need from experts. Don't commit yourself to any heavy expenditures later.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning is the best time to be with friends and plan new activities with them, but later avoid family arguments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you want to discuss something with an influential person, be sure to use tact, generosity and later drive most carefully.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get fine ideas in the morning, and then you can put them in operation quickly, but try to be economical later.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy with work you have to do and meetings you have to attend. Private matters work out well, but don't be pushy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look to a good associate for the assistance you need now, and get it, but avoid going off on a silly tangent later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some worldly condition can make your environment more charming, or it may be through the good auspices of a bigwig.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who early in life will want to learn a great deal and will want to accomplish great things in life. Encourage this by providing a fine, classical education. Stress spiritual training, as well.

THE Daily Crossword by Alfio Mici

ACROSS

- Ohio city
- Gen. Arnold
- Acceptable
- Repeats
- Word of woe
- Slip over
- Card game
- Experiment
- Title
- Radio program of yore
- Comet
- Upolu port
- Football score for short
- Region
- Postally
- Endings
- Mending nurse
- Pennell or Bonheur
- Radio program of yore
- Cold wind
- A — apple
- Author Joyce
- Card
- Proteobacteria
- Elect
- White or Blue
- river
- U.S. poet
- Radio program of yore
- China
- Is Your
- Li
- Dugout
- Honshu port
- Sp. artist
- Nothing Fr.
- Struck out
- In printing
- Name for a lion
- Water barriers

DOWN

- Warehouses
- Lawson's
- 3 letters
- Kitchen
- manhattan
- Sphere
- Guinness
- Turk. title
- Pura
- Height prefix
- Author
- O'Flaherty
- Unemployed
- Ruby or Sandra
- 15
- Trod the boards
- Shawl
- Drops
- "My Friend"
- Debatable
- State of yore
- Wane
- Uddo
- In addition
- "Rosebud"
- was one
- 1901
- Fluorine's
- Medison Ave. creations
- Careen clip
- Drive
- Group of nine
- Magician's
- word
- Land units
- A Barrymore
- Greenland
- Leg bone
- Zimbalist
- Central
- Carmen's love
- White House
- office
- Transit
- Tale on
- "Squid"

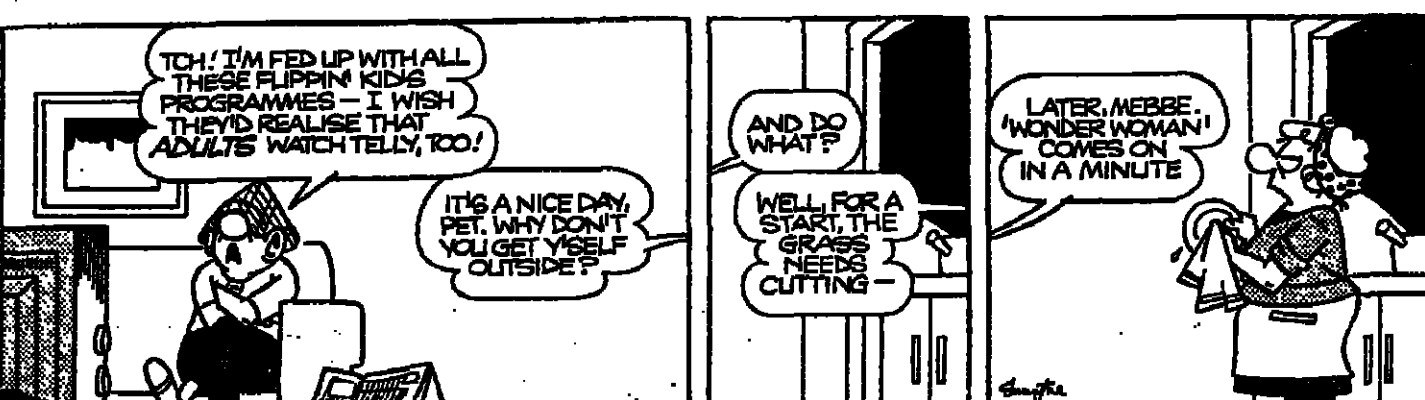
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"On this diet, you eat all you want until you feel guilty enough to go out and run 500 miles."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROATA

BYDAN

PELETS

DEELEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THEY "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O" IT

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PRIME BELLE PREFIX FORMAT

Answer: The only thing he had against the younger generation was that he was not this — A MEMBER OF IT

Congressman criticises Reagan's arms buildup

WASHINGTON (R) — The head of an important congressional committee on defence said Sunday President Reagan's defence build-up had brought few improvements in U.S. security.

Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, issued 25 pages of figures which he said showed a decline in some capabilities such as development of new technology despite expenditure of \$1,000 billion.

"The results are disconcerting and disconcerting, to say the least, for they indicate minuscule improvements — outside of the personnel area — despite immense budgetary increases," he said.

Mr. Aspin, an opposition Democrat, and his committee begin public hearings on Tuesday into the achievements of the defence spending increases, the biggest in U.S. history in peace time.

"Is Ronald Reagan doing with defence what he accused previous administrations of doing with social welfare — just throwing billions at the problem and then the statistics show that poverty remains rampant?" he asked.

Support for big increases in the defence budget has declined in Congress as the United States struggles with huge federal budget deficits.

Members have made clear they would not allow military spending to grow by more than three per cent in real terms next year and many wanted to freeze it at this year's level of \$292 billion.

According to Mr. Aspin, spending on research and develop-

ment increased by 56 per cent in real terms between 1980 and 1984.

Even so, there was "a modest decline in the relative U.S. position overall" compared with the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr. Aspin said some of his judgments were subjective and figures did not tell the whole story.

But he added: "When the defence budget growth adds more to the debt and to unit costs than to military inventories, one must ask if that defence budget growth may actually be more harmful than helpful to broad national security."

In its reply, the Defence Department said there had been marked improvements in readiness, weapons and personnel in the past four years. It added: "Progress has been made. Our military strength has improved over the last four years but there is much to do."

Amritsar blast injures 2 policemen

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Two policemen have been wounded in a bomb blast in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in Punjab, police said Sunday.

The bomb exploded Friday night when the policemen tried to defuse it by throwing stones at it, a police spokesman told Reuters in the Punjab state capital of Chandigarh.

The spokesman said the bomb

was found in a street and concealed in a transistor radio case similar to devices used in previous Sikh extremist attacks.

The latest bomb blast followed a bomb explosion near the Sikh's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, on Wednesday, in which no one was hurt.

Police have recovered 30 unexploded bombs since Punjab state elections on Sept. 25 in which the

moderate Sikh Akali Dal Party swept to victory.

In the three days before polling six people were killed in a series of Sikh extremist bomb attacks in Punjab and New Delhi.

The new Akali Dal state government was sworn in a week ago, replacing direct rule from New Delhi clamped two years ago during an upsurge in Sikh separatist violence.

India protests over killing of soldiers in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — India, contradicting Pakistani reports about the killing of three Indian soldiers in disputed Kashmir, said Sunday the Indian army commander in the region had lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over the incident.

A Defence Ministry spokesman told Reuters the soldiers were ambushed by artillery and machine gun fire on Friday while on a routine patrol on the Indian side of the line of control in the disputed Himalayan state.

Pakistan said Saturday the Indians crossed the line into Pakistan and were killed by Pakistani troops after they opened fire without provocation.

The Indian spokesman said the killings contrasted sharply with an incident in September when four Pakistani soldiers who crossed the line were captured and returned safely to Pakistan.

Soldiers sometimes stray over the ceasefire line, established in 1949. It runs through rugged territory and is poorly defined in some areas.

Kashmir has sparked two of the three wars fought by Pakistan and India since the sub-continent was partitioned on independence in 1947.

19 die in train-bus crash in Indian state

GAUHATI, India (R) — At least 19 people were killed and 54 injured Sunday when a train slammed into a bus on a level crossing, railway police said.

A police spokesman said all the dead were passengers on the bus while the injured were passengers on the bus and train as well as pedestrians waiting for the train to pass.

The crash happened at about 4 p.m. on the outskirts of Gauhati, capital of Assam state in north-east India.

The spokesman said the gates of the level crossing were open. The collision demolished part of the house where the gatekeeper controlling the crossing lives.

Soviet leader's trip lays down European strategy, challenges U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — With his trip to France, Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev has staked out a strategy pitched strongly at Western Europe and given a taste of the debating skills that President Reagan will face in Geneva next month.

Mr. Gorbachev's French visit, which ended Saturday, won few tangible results, but Western commentators and diplomats saw it as a public relations triumph that sets a formidable challenge to the United States.

"He's sharp, tough and eloquent," one senior diplomat in Moscow said after Mr. Gorbachev's return. "Reagan will be hard put to keep up with him at Geneva."

Mr. Gorbachev's relaxed appearances and confident handling of the media during his four days in France left Soviet Television viewers and long-serving Kremlin watchers reaching far into the past for comparisons with the country's earlier leaders.

Western officials saw no shift in the substance of Kremlin policy, but they agreed Mr. Gorbachev's presentation was a change.

In his interviews, speeches and the first full news conference by a Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev was clearly out to win hearts and minds in Europe.

Pleading for a return to détente, he said the world situation was becoming "incandescent", largely because of President Reagan's pursuit of a space-based missile defence system.

He said West and East Europe were interdependent and the continent's security could not be guaranteed by military means.

And he denied Moscow was seeking to detach West Europe from its alliance with Washington.

To back up his argument, Mr. Gorbachev made offers to Europe. He called on France and Britain to negotiate deals with the Kremlin to set limits to their nuclear arsenals.

He announced effective recognition of the European Community as a political entity with which the Kremlin could "find a common tongue." Moscow has previously refused to treat the Community as anything more than a trade grouping.

Mr. Gorbachev also pledged progress at the Stockholm European disarmament Conference and held out the possibility of "establishing contacts in some form" between the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact group and the NATO alliance.

French President Francois Mitterrand rejected the offer to negotiate nuclear forces and Britain said this could only follow a major U.S.-Soviet arms cut.

Meanwhile Mr. Gorbachev's skilful dealing with the world's press and his confident announcement in Paris of new arms proposals has delighted the Soviets who are used to the static style of past leaders.

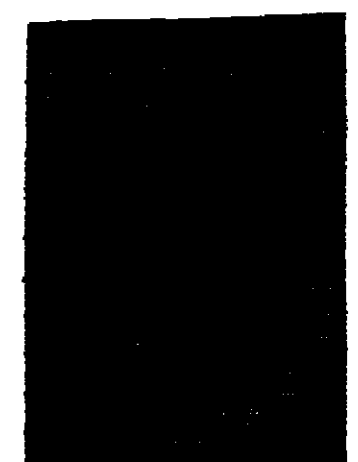
Russian television viewers caught a glimpse of their leader's style first on Tuesday during the interview with the French TF-1 network. Many expressed amazement at the frankness of the journalists' questions.

Throughout his trip Mr. Gorbachev mixed humour and conciliatory statements with firmness, ready to tackle sensitive issues such as human rights, but yielding nothing.

"He's playing the West at its own game," one Russian said.

During his television interview, Mr. Gorbachev called absurd suggestions from a journalist that there were four million political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

The state-run media, while omitting potentially embarrassing incidents such as Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's criticism of the Soviet Union's human rights record, broke with precedent in publishing the full text of Tuesday's



Mikhail Gorbachev

interview and Friday's live news conference in extended news programmes.

Sunday's television news, focused mainly on Mr. Gorbachev's meetings with French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais.

Many Soviets said Gorbachev's assertive performances in front of the Western press, a stark contrast from the staid and hesitant approach of his recent predecessors, had improved his own reputation and the Soviet Union's standing abroad.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, used the trip to make his offer of a 50 per cent cut in the nuclear arsenals of both superpowers, which received a cautious response in Washington.

But diplomats said it was the style, rather than the substance of the trip, that had most impressed.

Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, who first attracted the world's attention during a visit to Britain last December, added a new dimension to the Kremlin leader's trip.

But Soviets only saw brief glimpses of her on television, by her husband's side. They did not see the film of her visiting exclusive fashion designers and expensive shops.

Contadora to work on final peace treaty

PANAMA CITY (R) — Foreign ministers from five Central American countries and the four-nation Contadora Group will Monday begin the task of hammering out a final peace treaty aimed at reducing Central American strife.

At their last meeting in September, the nine ministers agreed to set a 45-day limit starting Monday to settle remaining differences. These are over restrictions on foreign military bases and advisers, military manoeuvres, troop ceilings, acquiring new arms and disarmament.

After the two-day meeting, five-man working groups from El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala will stay in Panama to work with groups from Contadora — made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — to produce a final treaty.

Latin American diplomats say

the major difficulty will be to achieve a document acceptable to both Nicaragua and the United States and its regional allies.

Nicaragua is concerned about troop limits, saying it needs to maintain its 64,000-strong army, the region's largest, to fight U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels and to be prepared in the event of a U.S. invasion.

Honduras is concerned about how restrictions on military manoeuvres, foreign bases and the hosting of "irregular forces" could affect the country's support for the 1,200 U.S. troops on manoeuvres in Honduras and for U.S.-backed rebels based there.

A draft peace proposal in September 1984 was accepted by Nicaragua but turned down by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras after Washington complained that it did not contain sufficient provisions for verifying that countries in Central America were not interfering with their neighbours' affairs.

The Reagan administration also complained that the treaty would halt U.S. military aid to El Salvador and Honduras, while allowing Nicaragua to avoid reducing its military forces.

A new revised draft produced a month ago contained compromises, including a provision that military exercises should only be "gradually reduced" and held 40 kilometres from the border of a country not participating.

The United States has no official role in the Contadora process. State Department spokesman John Hughes last year defended U.S. efforts to influence the treaty, saying "Central America is in our backyard."

Nicaragua has accused U.S. allies of assisting the Reagan administration with what they said was a U.S. effort to strangle the Contadora initiative.

Duarte ready to release 22 guerrillas in exchange for daughter, 24 others

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has told his daughter's kidnappers that he is ready to release 22 guerrillas in return for the release of his daughter, her friend and 23 town mayors being held by leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Duarte told the kidnappers of his plans Saturday in a radio conversation with them which was intercepted and monitored over a shortwave radio by reporters.

"As I have told you, I have completed and obtained the necessary report to free them (the guerrillas) and therefore I am ready to place them in liberty in exchange for Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, Anne Cecilia Villeda and the mayors," Mr. Duarte said.

Mrs. Duarte Duran, 35, the eldest of the president's six children, and Villeda, 23, her companion, were kidnapped from outside a private university in the capital on Sept. 10.

A group calling itself the Pedro

Pablo Castillo guerrilla front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) took credit for the action.

Sources close to the negotiations for Mrs. Duarte Duran's release told Reuters that nine of the 34 rebels whose freedom was demanded by the kidnappers were not in government hands and were believed dead.

At the point reporters intercepted the radio contact, Mr. Duarte told the kidnappers that the government had information that at least one of those nine, Mario Alejandro Aguinada, was killed in combat between the army and (FMLN) forces on April 19, 1985.

"In reference to the persons on the list whose whereabouts we have not been able to determine, we have exhausted all the means and elements at our disposal in the investigations," Mr. Duarte said.

Mr. Duarte, using the radio code name of "Jupiter", then asked the kidnappers, who were

using the radio code "libertad," to send the government photographs and rebel group affiliations of the others to help the government clarify the investigation.

But they also told the kidnappers that the government released two of the 34 people on their list on Tuesday and said another was freed on Sept. 12, 1985, leaving 22 names of rebels which the government had captured and was ready to release.

He read out the list of 22 names and then demanded proof of the well-being of his daughter. After a brief period of silence a voice came on the air saying, "we will give you proof," and then the contact was cut.

Over the 3-1/2 weeks since Mrs. Duarte Duran's kidnapping, her abductors have periodically played recordings of her for her father and, according to one source, they have recently sent the president a photograph of his daughter.

Riot by inmates ends at Peru's biggest prison

LIMA (R) — Calm returned to Peru's biggest prison Sunday after about 6,000 inmates rioted for several hours in protest against police action in quelling a mutiny in which 30 inmates died, police said.

Thirty hours of tension erupted into a riot by the inmates of Lurigancho jail Saturday. Dense acrid smoke, billowed from the buildings, apparently from mattresses and bunks set on fire, and guards fired shots into the air.

Police said peace was restored after a government commission negotiated with inmate leaders and visits by relatives of the prisoners were allowed to resume.

The inmates, chanting demands for the resignation of Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada and his prison chief, were protesting against the deaths of 30 captured Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) Maoist rebels during a prison mutiny on Friday.

Fifty other inmates and 19 security officials were hurt in the mutiny which 300 jailed guerrillas had

started. Police, kept at bay from the rebels' wing for four hours by barricades of blazing mattresses, blasted their way in with dynamite and guns firing.

Inside, they found the charred bodies of 30 rebels — most dead from suffocation — and 12 home-made flamethrowers as well as knives, petrol bombs and a musket.

The mutiny was staged to stop an arms search by guards, who had not entered the guerrillas' wing since February, 1984. Prisons Director Manuel Azevedo said the rebels had turned the building into a "terrorist bunker."

Officials said talks with leaders of the inmates would resume on Monday and a series of unspecified demands would be discussed.

Outbreaks of violence in Peruvian jails have caused at least 107 deaths since 1981. In the last major incident, 32 people were killed at El Sexto prison in central Lima in June last year.

British Conservatives wary of ex-mistress' memoirs

LONDON (R) — Britain's ruling Conservatives could have their annual conference upstaged this week by publication of memoirs by a one-time mistress to the party's former chairman and favoured cabinet member, national newspaper reported Sunday.

According to reports, there was considerable nervousness over a prospect of serialised "kiss-and-tell" writings appearing in a mass-circulation daily as the party met in Blackpool, north England.

The 1983 revelation of an affair between Cecil Parkinson, then trade and industry minister, and his House of Commons secretary cast a pall over that year's Conservative conference and forced Parkinson to quit his cabinet and party posts.

The papers said Sara Keyes, who bore Parkinson's child and charged he broke a pledge to leave his wife to marry her, was negotiating to sell her story to the Mirror paper for a price in excess of £100,000 (\$142,000).

Officials of the Mirror, which supports the opposition Labour Party, were unavailable for comment.

The Sunday Times said government ministers were concerned Keyes may tell of Parkinson's unguarded comments about his colleagues and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after cabinet battles over key issues.

Parkinson, 53, was a personal favourite of Mrs. Thatcher. She had been widely expected to rehabilitate him to his old ministerial job but opted not to do so in a cabinet reshuffle a month ago.

Asked to comment on reports that 36-year-old Keyes could overshadow the five-day conference opening on Tuesday, a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher told Reuters: "If she's upset I'm certainly not aware of it. I don't think she's particularly concerned."

Keyes also plans publication in book form under the title "A Question of Judgement." A specially created publishing firm, Quintessential Press, said there were "no holes-in-the-corner, dirty weekend mentions. Don't expect details of what they did in bed or places and dates they spent their nights."

40 killed or missing after typhoon hits S. Korea

SEOUL (R) — Forty South Koreans were dead or missing as typhoon Brenda fizzled out over the Sea of Japan Sunday, police said.

Heavy rains and strong winds from Brenda lashed southern areas of Korea and Japan for two days before weathermen downgraded it to a tropical storm early Sunday.

Police said six people were killed and 34 missing, mostly from 11 fishing boats which capsized, or were wrecked off southern coastal areas.

The typhoon was the seventh to affect Korea this year.

50 feared drowned after Bangladesh boat accident

DHAKA (R) — Two people drowned and at least 50 are feared dead after a motorboat capsized and sank in a southern Bangladesh river, local officials said Sunday.

They told Reuters by telephone that many of the more than 200 passengers were trapped inside when the M.L. Khaleida hit a rock and flipped over in the Karnaphuli River 42 kilometres east of Chittagong.

The Greenpeace, flagship of the environmental organisation, approached the French naval tug Hyppopotame at full speed and cut across its wake at a distance of 200 metres.

The Greenpeace is part of a four-boat flotilla gathering off Mururoa to protest against French nuclear tests on the Pacific atoll.

The Greenpeace linked up with the yacht Vega Friday. Another yacht, the Breeze, was expected to

rendezvous with its sister ships about 100 miles west north-west of Mururoa on Sunday. Captain Francois Souleau of the French Corvette Baley said.

The fourth vessel, the Alliance, was unlikely to arrive for four or five days, French Navy officials said.

The Greenpeace also transferred a voluminous amount of unidentified material to the Vega. The navy said the flotilla has stayed outside a 12-mile prohibited zone declared by France around its test sites at Mururoa and nearby Fangatapu.

The incident between the Greenpeace and the Hyppopotame took place about 40 miles north of Mururoa Saturday.

The French forces have been ordered to repel any attempt to violate the zone, but protest coordinator Gerd Leipold told Reuters in a radio link between Greenpeace and Wellington that he did not want a confrontation with the French Navy.

"The only confrontation we want with France is a confrontation of ideas," he said. "We are here for a peaceful protest against nuclear tests and nuclear weapons everywhere."

The Greenpeace, an ocean-going tug with about 30 ecologists aboard, replaced the Rainbow Warrior, sunk by French secret agents in Auckland Harbour on July 10 with the death of one crew member.

"Leipold said later there had been no danger in crossing behind the Hyppopotame."

"There was, in my eyes, no incident," he told Reuters in a radio link with Wellington.

"There was never any danger. If France is complaining, they should explain why they find it's necessary to follow us around in international waters," Leipold added.

He said two French naval vessels shadowed the Greenpeace to its rendezvous with the Breeze about 100 miles from Mururoa.

Leipold said the Greenpeace would return tonight to the waters outside the 12-mile zone around Mururoa.

COLUMN

Locust snack kills Thai worker

BANGKOK (R) — A Thai construction worker who ate four bags of locusts as a snack has died of insecticide poisoning, police said Sunday. Locusts are a crop defoliant when deep-fried. But they are a leading threat to the rice crop when alive and farmers fight them with insecticides. The Agriculture Ministry periodically issues warnings against eating locusts because of the poison hazard.

Threat of 'AIDS bite' scares off policemen

STOCKHOLM (R) — A Swedish motorist suspected of drunk driving told police he had the killer disease AIDS and threatened to bite them unless they let him go. Swedish radio reported. It said the suspect refused to take a blood test at a police station after he was stopped last week in a Stockholm suburb. The 28-year-old man produced a hospital note saying he suffered from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and threatened to bite the policemen unless they let him leave. He was driven home when none of the officers wanted to stay near him and no hospital would admit him. The radio said he was expected to lose his driver's licence.

French researchers find way to speed AIDS diagnosis

PARIS (R) — French medical researchers have said they had found a way to identify cells under attack by the AIDS virus, permitting earlier diagnosis of the fatal disease. Professor Jean-Claude Chermann of the Pasteur Institute said this would allow doctors to pinpoint potential AIDS victims long before symptoms developed. "The disease has a long incubation period and the discovery of the cell that is under attack by the virus... will enable us to detect a bad evolution, that is to say a bad prognosis for the future," Dr. Chermann said in a radio interview. "As soon as the virus has been activated, as soon as the illness starts, it will be possible to see it. I think this is important and it represents a gain of two or three years." The virus which causes AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, remains inactive in many carriers who do not develop the disease. But even when the virus is active, there is an incubation period of several years before symptoms appear.

Indian police raid homes of corrupt tax collectors

NEW DELHI (R) — Detectives have scooped cash, gold, electronic gadgets and whisky worth nearly \$500,000 in surprise raids on the homes of tax inspectors in New Delhi, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said. The raids by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) agents on the homes of five officials were part of a crackdown launched in July on corruption and the country's black economy — money undeclared to the authorities. They found one officer owned assets way above his means as a government employee, including household goods worth 100,000 rupees (\$8,000), jewellery worth 350,000 rupees (\$30,000) and a 500,000-rupee (\$40,000) house. Another officer hid 750,000 rupees (\$60,000) in his bedroom along with 40 bottles of imported whisky. One officer supplemented his income by running a shop registered in the name of his six-year-old son. PTI said.

U.S. Supreme Court to discuss abortion

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Supreme Court returns from its summer recess Monday facing new efforts by the Reagan administration to press ahead with its conservative social policies, including an attempt to have abortion banned. The nine justices will consider President Reagan's application for the abolition of a 1973 ruling making abortion a constitutional right. A legal brief approved by Mr. Reagan asks the court to declare that the original ruling "has proved inherently unworkable." This view has been criticised by 81 members of Congress and pro-abortion groups which argue that overturning the decision would cause unwanted pregnancies and deaths. The court will also consider administration efforts to allow prayers in schools.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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MAKING WRONG LOOK RIGHT

North-South, vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 5
♥ 10 6 3
♦ A Q J 10 3
♣ K 10 6

EAST
♠ K J 10 9 7 6 2
♥ A Q 5
♦ 6
♣ Q 8

SOUTH
♠ Q 4
♥ K J 9 8 4
♦ K 5 2
♣ A J 9

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 4 ♠ 4 NT Pass
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠.

As a defender, your main object is to defeat the contract. If you can see that, with normal play, declarer must make his contract, try to prevent him with a losing alternative.

Note the effect of West's four spade preempt. After a heart lead and a right view in trumps, declarer can come to nine tricks with the opponents cold for four hearts. The idea on the cake was that he made life very difficult for North. Since the North-South hands could easily

produce slam, North asked for ace. He settled for the king and led a trump to the eight. West could see that, if he won the queen and shifted to a spade, declarer would have to run to the queen, a card he almost surely had for his opening bid. Instead, he painted a false picture of the hand by winning the first trump with the ace. Then he shifted to the jack of spades.

Now let's look at the position from declarer's point of view. It seemed certain that East held the queen of trumps. Therefore, to run the spade to the queen was an unnecessary risk. The "sure trick" line appeared to be to win the ace of spades, pick up the queen of trumps via a finesse, and then claim the rest of the tricks since the table's diamonds would take care of declarer's two black-trick losers.

We have a great deal of sympathy for South, who chose to adopt this plan. Since this is a family column, we cannot repeat what he said when West won the queen and cashed the king of spades for down one.